Monday, May 22, 1972
Jyaistha 1, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 22, 1972/Jyaistha 1, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Market Intelligence and Market Survey of Agricultural Goods

*921. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to improve market intelligence and introduce market survey in India for marketing of agricultural goods ;

(b) whether Government of India propose to extend facility to the State Governments and State Co operative Marketing Organisation for market survey and market intelligence ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

With a view to improving market intelligence, an Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence was initiated in the Second Five Year Plan and has been in operation since then. The main objectives of this Scheme are to effect improvements in (a) the quality and content of market intelligence and (b) market news service. Steps taken to improve market intelligence include collection of wholesale prices of 130 agricultural commodities from 530 markets, retail prices of 79 agricultural commodities from 230 markets and data on stocks, market arrivals, outgoings, etc. from about 1300 wholesale markets, entrusting the work of collection and reporting of market intelligence to technical agencies, enforcing standard concepts and definitions and exercising adequate supervision over the work of the reporting agencies.

Market news service has been organised and improved upon by broadcasting daily market news bulletin and weekly market review from 48 regional stations of the All-India Radio in the Rural Programme in respect of 70 commodities for over 550 centres, setting up of notice boards in about 1200 markets to display prices, etc. of the previous day and distribution of periodical market news bulletin to rural institutions like panchayat, community development centres, etc.

The Scheme for Market Intelligence is a State Plan scheme. In the Second Five Year Plan, State Governments were given a grant of 50% of the recurring expenditure as Central assistance to implement this scheme. Subsequently, the scheme has been eligible for Central Financial assistance as per pattern of plan assistance to State Governments from time to time.

As regards market surveys, these have been conducted by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture, on All-India basis for about 140 commodities. In addition, *ad hoc* surveys and investigations into specific marketing problems are also undertaken from time to time as and when necessary.

A survey of all the Regulated Markets in the country has also been taken up in a phased manner from 1970-71.

A scheme for providing financial assistance to State Governments for undertaking market surveys and investigations relating to agricultural commodities is also under consideration.

There is at present no proposal to extend facilities to State Co-operative Marketing Organisations for market surveys and market intelligence.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Agriculture is a staple industry which in this country needs considerable attention, but its marketing side has had very little attention in the past. There should be provision for regular and reliable market surveys and intelligence. It is also necessary for the formulation and execution of a realistic price policy. As you will kindly see in the answer laid on the Table of the House, the first two paragraphs are devoted to market news only ; they have nothing to do with market intelligence. There is a difference between market news and market intelligence. Market intelligence should be defined as facts or interpretation of facts likely to help producers, traders and consumers in making decisions and should be based on long-term study. The answer says in paragraph 3 that it has been left to the State Governments. As far as I know, State Governments have no technical personnel for this. May I know what steps the Government proposes to take ? So far perhaps the only seminar held in this connection was some time in 1961 which made certain recommendations for organising better market intelligence.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already pointed out in my statement, so far as the scheme for market intelligence is concerned, it is a State plan scheme and, therefore, provision for that is being made in the State plans.

Up to the Second Five-Year Plan Central assistance was given to the extent of 50 per cent. From the Third Five-Year Plan onwards it remains included in the State plans but no assistance is given by the Central Government scheme-wise. The scheme has been eligible for assistance as per pattern of plan assistance to State Governments from time to time.

So far as the work of market intelligence is concerned, it is a term which embraces the whole range of market data and factors and forces which influence the behaviour of markets. There are several factors which are classified and under which action has to be taken.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : The hon. Minister could not tell me as to what action he proposes to take on the recommendation of the seminar. Anyway, I will not pursue it. It is for him to consider.

In the last paragraph of the paper laid on the Table he says :—

> "There is at present no proposal to extend facilities to State Co-operative Marketing Organisations"—I mean, agricultural marketing organisations— "for market surveys and market intelligence."

We all know that these cooperatives are business organisations and the whole gamut of the activities of the rural cooperatives specially is dependent upon linking credit with marketing.

Naturally, intelligence side is important for marketing. They will require to know not only current information but also a picture of outlook in immediate future. Such an information will enable them to direct their goods to those markets where there are prospects of highest return. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why no steps are being taken to assist directly or to enable them to have their own marketing intelligence for this purpose. In almost all the states, in Punjab and Bihar, crores of rupees are invested in the State Marketing Cooperative Unions. Unless they have their own surveys and intelligence of the agricultural marketing, I do not think they can perform their duties as they should.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the first question is concerned, it is true that the question of organisation of collection and marketing intelligence was discussed in a Seminar in 1961. As a result of discussions, certain conclusions were arrived at. There are as many as 16 conclusions. If the hon. Member wants, I can place them on the Table of the House. They are being followed by the Government.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Why this work is not being entrusted to the State Cooperative Marketing organisations ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already said in my reply, I do not want to make any further statement beyond that.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को देखते हुए कि जब तक मार्केटिंग फैसिलिटीज और मार्केटिंग इन्टेलिजेन्स की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है तब तक सही तरीके से अनाजों के

भाव निश्चित करने में मुश्किलात पड़ती है तो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो 1961 में रिकमेंडेशन्स हुई उनके बारे में क्या निश्चित तरीके से कार्यवाही की और स्टेट को आपरेटिंग्ज को यह भार देने में उनको क्या तकलीफ हो रही है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह बात ठीक है अगर अच्छी मार्केटिंग इन्टेलिजेन्स न हो तो कीमतों का एस्टीमेट करने मे दिक्कत होगी लेकिन हम, जो सेमिनार में 16-17 तजवीजात आई थीं उन पर कारंवाई कर रहे है और उसी तरीके मे हम काम कर रहे है ।

जहां तक को-आपरेटिंग्ज का ताल्लुक है, उसमे अभी तक हमने कोई इरादा नही किया है कि उनको किस तरह से मदद दी जाएगी ।

Inquiry by Chairman, F.C.I into Cheating of Farmers with the Connivance of Officers of F C.I.

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*922. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman, Food Corporation of India has inquired into the allegations that some wheat Inspectors of Food Corporation of India, in collusion with private wholesalers, are systematically cheating local farmers by underpricing their produce and re-purchasing it at higher rates from the dealers later ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop this cheating ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Some such complaints came to the notice of the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India. Under his specific direction, these were immediately inquired into by the senior officers of the Corporation. The inquiries did not reveal any instances of cheating of local farmers.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Only today we find in the press that farmers are being cheated by thousands of rupees by using defective units of measures. In view of this, I would like to know from the Government whether they have found out anything about it ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Information regarding this is available in the newspapers and also from the complaints received from some persons that there has been some cheating. We made enquiries through the Food Corporation of India. They sent their General Manager and also an Inspection Team. The report of the Team is that in many cases, the report is exaggerated and motivated.

It is true there have been some difficulties in Delhi and in Uttar Pradesh So far as Haryana and Punjab are concerned, the operation is going on very smoothly. The difficulty in Uttar Pradesh has been due to the fact that three agencies are functioning for the purpose of procurement, that is, the Food Corporation of India, the State agency and the cooperatives with the result that they have not been able to make arrangements. Also, this time, the purchase is made directly from the cultivator. There has been some initial difficulty That has also been overcome I can only inform the House that as regards procurement, the figure upto three days ago was over 18 lakh tonnes of wheat. That compares very favourably with what was procured at about the same time last year—that was about 11 lakh and a few tonnes of wheat

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गेहू और चने को खरीदने के लिए कुछ स्पेसिफिकेशन्स बनाये सारे देश मे, और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश मे इस निगम के सेन्टर्स में जो किसान जाते है उनका गल्ला वह लोग वापस कर देते है यह कह कर कि वह दिए हुए स्पेसिफिकेशन्स के मुताबिक नही है। तो मै जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायते सरकार के पास आयी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे जो किसान गल्ला ले जाते हैं वह किसी भी भाव पर खाद्य निगम के सेन्टर्स पर नहीं खरीदा जाता है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने तो कहा कि शिकायतें आयी थीं उनके मुताबिक इनक्वायरी की और वह शिकायतें बहुत हद तक दूर हो गयी है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह कैसे मालूम होता है कि यह अनाज या गल्ला किसानों का ही है और व्यापारियों का नही है, इसके लिए आप क्या तरीका अपनाते है जिससे असर्टेन करते है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इसीलिए इस वक़्त फैसला कर लिया है कि जहां तक गल्ला लिया जाय वह डायरेक्टली किसानों से लिया जाय मंडियों में या जहां किसान देते है उन जगहों से । इसी तरह से तीन एजेन्सीज, स्टेट की, को-आपरेटिव्ज और एफ० सी० आई० काम कर रही हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या तरीका है आप के पास जांच करने का ? कौन सा क्राइटेरिया है, इसका जवाब नही दिया ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : लोकल कमेटीज के जरिये से यह मालूम किया जाता है ।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I understand from the reply of the hon. Minister that all the complaints received were looked into. I would like to know how many complaints were received and if all were inquired into and found false, what action was taken against the complaints. Secondly, I would like to know whether the complainants were given an opportunity to substantiate their charges at the time of inquiry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As far as my information goes, they were given opportunities for the purpose of proving their complaints, and after full inquiry it was ascertained that either the complaints were exaggerated or in some cases where the complaints were found correct, action has been taken.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : The hon. Minister stated that the complaints were found false. I would like to know how many complaints were received, in total, and in how many complaints inquiry was ordered. He has not replied to that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have not got the figures with me now.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार ने 72 रु० और 76 रु० क्विंटल का भाव निश्चित किया, फिर क्या कारण है कि राजस्थान में एक भी किसान को 76 रु० का भाव नही दिया गया ? तो उस गेहूं की किस्म कौन-सी है जिसका भाव 76 रु० प्रति क्विंटल दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो कम्प्लेंट्स के बारे में है, शिकायतें जो आयी हैं । आप बिल्कुल दूसरा ही सवाल कर रहे हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यही तो घोटाला है इसमें । इस तरह से किसानों को धोखा दिया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन शिकायतों मे अगर आप की भी है तो बिलकुल जायज है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि 76 रु० का भाव कौन से गेहूं का है, क्योंकि राजस्थान मे एक भी किसान को वह भाव नही मिला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह गेहूं अच्छा ही होगा ।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : इस तरह की शिकायतें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है और जांच के परिणाम से मालूम होता है कि इस तरह की शिकायतें सही नही निकली तो क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि यह जाच खाद्य निगम के पास न छोड़ कर किसी दूसरे विभाग से करायी जाए ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जी नही, ऐसा कोई ख्याल नही है ।

कुत्ते के काटे की बीमारी का फैलना

*931. **श्री राम रतन शर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 1972 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में कुत्ते काटे

की 'बीमारी फैलने का खतरा' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सम्पूर्ण देश मे एन्टी रोबिक वैक्सीन कुत्ते काटे के इलाज के टीको की कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No shortage of anti-rabic vaccine has been reported.

(c) Does not arise

श्री राम रतन शर्मा अध्यक्ष जी, कुत्ते के काटने मे हाइड्रोफोबिया की बीमारी फैलती है और उससे देश मे जन-धन की बडी हानि होती है । तो क्या मत्री जी बतायेगे कि 1971-72 मे किस बीमारी से कितने लोग मरे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय . सवाल आपने पूछा है कि

'Whether there is a shortage of anti-rabic vaccine."

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : इसी से सम्बन्धित है कि इस वैक्सीन की शार्टज से ही लोग मरे है । इन वैक्सीन के न होने से ही लोग मरे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिगर्स पूछनी हो तो नोटिस जरूर दी जाय ।

SHRI A K KISKU . It is not a fact that there is any shortage of anti-rabic vaccine in the country. In fact, our production of vaccine is much more than what is being utilised for treatment of hydrophobic patients

With regard to the specific question of figure of deaths that has been asked, I can quote only about Delhi. The figures of deaths in Delhi from rabic infection was 66 only in 1969-70 and 58 in 1970-71.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे मे पर्टिकुलरली जानना चाहता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके पास तो दिल्ली के कुत्तो का था । जो कुत्ते दिल्ली मे काटते है उनकी वजह से होती है । अब उत्तर प्रदेश मे पता नही कितने है । आप बताइये यू० पी० के बारे मे ।

SHRI A K KISKU At present, I don't have the figure about UP

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जिन्हे काटा गया है वे सब दिल्ली मे आ गये है ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिह राव : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हू कि जो वैक्सीन भारत मे तैयार हो रही है क्या वह वैक्सीन उतनी अच्छी है जितनी कि आजकल लेटेस्ट वैक्सीन दुनिया म और जगह पैदा हो रही है, क्योंकि एन्टी रेबिज ट्रीटमेंट सिर्फ इस वेक्सीन का प्रोफाइलेक्टिक है, और कोई इलाज नही है । क्या मिनिस्टर साहब हमारी तसल्ली करायेंगे कि जो वैक्सीन उनकी रेपोरेटरीज मे इण्डिया मे बन रही है वह लेटेस्ट टेकनीक के मुताबिक है, और इसके ऊपर जो रिसर्च दूसरे मुल्को मे हो रही है उसमे फायदा उठाया जा रहा है ? अगर यह वक्सीन उतनी कारगर नही है जितनी और दूसरे मुल्को म बनी हुई होती है तो बाहर से वैक्सीन मगाने का यत्न क्यो नही किया जाता ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पास ऐसा कोई कारण इस तरह का अनुमान करने या परिणाम निकालने का नही है कि जो वैक्सीन हमारे पास्चर इन्स्टिट्यूट्स मे बनती है वह बाहर की किसी वैक्सीन से कम है या प्रभाव मे घटकर है । मैं तो आशा करता हू कि हमारे इन्स्टिट्यूट्स म जो भी आधुनिक शोध और अनुसधान के परिणाम होते है उनके अनुसार वह तैयार होती होगी । लेकिन यदि माननीय सदस्य ऐसा कोई उदाहरण बतलाये जिसमे कहा गया हो कि हमारी वैक्सीन किसी भी तरह औरो से घटकर है या कम प्रभाव वाली

है तो हम अवश्य उस पर विचार करेंगे और उचित कार्रवाई भी करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर साहब को इस के बारे में बतला दीजिएगा ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : ऐग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट में एक साल बाद एक डाक्टर की डेथ हुई, अभी यहां ट्रीटमेंट लेने के बाद दिल्ली में चन्द महीने हुए एक नौजवान बच्चे की डेथ हो गई और पेरेन्ट्स ने कोर्ट केस तक किया कि वैक्सीन ठीक नहीं थी । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह चीजें मिनिस्टर साहब की जानकारी मे जरूर होंगी और उनको हर बात का पता होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर साहब को लिख कर दे दीजिए । पूरे मामले में इन्क्वायरी हो जायेगी ।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY : I would like to know from the Minister whether the vaccine is being supplied to all the hospitals in the country or to any special centres and special hospitals only ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : We have completely decentralised the arrangements for supply and treatment. There are several institutes where it is produced and several centres could directly approach for the supply and it is supplied directly. There are centres like district h.q. hospitals, civil hospitals, panchayat dispensaries, municipal dispensaries, etc. There are various dispensaries in these places and in all these places orders or requests are sent to the institutes directly and they supply and it is seen that the supply is quite adequate. In fact, the supplies are enough for 4 lakhs of people.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Due to inadequate and inefficient refrigeration facilities plenty of the vaccines are getting inefficient and out of the effect. Have you any information on that ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I have no information like that because they are all kept under complete refrigerated conditions. They are usually kept under cold conditions. I will certainly find out the facts if any particular case is pointed out to me.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I would like to know whether anti-rabic vaccine produced in India sometimes gives adverse reaction and causes paralysis and if so, whether foreign vaccines will be imported.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : So, Sir, it is not proposed. We have no such information.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : हाइड्रोफोबिया कुत्ते के काटने से होती है । दिल्ली में कुत्ते पालने का रिवाज ज्यादा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कुत्ता पालने के पहले कोई परीक्षा होती है या कोई इन्जेक्शन वगैरह दिया जाता है, क्योंकि प्रायः बड़े-बड़े लोग कुत्ते पालते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट का काम है ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : हमारे यहां ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Studies in cost of Production of Different Crops

*932. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made to conduct studies in the cost of production of different crops under different conditions ; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider setting up suitable machinery in collaboration with the various Agricultural Universities to collect the data annually ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have initiated a Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in different States in the country. Sanctions for the implementation of the Scheme have already issued to the concerned agencies in 15 States. The implementation of the Scheme has been entrusted to non-official agencies, mostly agricultural universities, in different States.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : In view of the statement that the hon. Minister has made, may I know whether the non-official agencies that have been entrusted with the work of ascertaining the cost of cultivation are required to do it annually and whether their findings are authoritative ones for Government ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the present thinking goes, it is proposed to have detailed surveys for a crop periodically. I cannot say whether it will be done annually. But whenever the recommendation is made by them, we shall give due consideration to it.

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY : I am not able to understand the purpose of entrusting such cost of cultivation enquiries to non-official agencies without any stipulation about their periodicity or their authenticity. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the reduction of ceilings which is being proposed and the floor price which is going to be fixed as a production incentive, this machinery or any other machinery would be devised as an authoritative machinery to go into the matter annually and produce authoritative cost of production figures so that it might help agricultural planning in the future ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have said that we would like to do it periodically, but if necessary, it will be done annually also.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : Fruits are the principal crops in the hill States like Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and UP hill regions, and Rs. 100 crores worth of fruits are sold outside in the plains. May I know what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure proper price for these fruits in the hill areas and for giving a price guarantee for them ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We are examining how steps can be taken in that area also.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : मैं कृषि मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि मुख्य फसलें कौन-कौन सी हैं जिनके मूल्य निर्धारित किये जा रहे हैं, और जो समितियां पन्द्रह राज्यों में बनाई गई है उन में खेती के जानकार भी कुछ लोग हैं जो कीमत तय करवाने में सहायता करें।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We are concerned now with fixing the price of wheat and rice as early as possible so that before next year we shall be able to fix the price for procurement.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is great disparity in the price of wheat in various parts of the country. In Punjab, Haryana and Western UP, the price of wheat is much lower than what it is in Madhya Pradesh and Eastern UP. May I know what steps the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or the Food Corporation of India is going to take to see that this disparity is not there ? For the information of the hon. Minister, may I tell him on the floor of the House that in Punjab, the price of wheat is something around Rs. 75 or Rs. 78 whereas in Madhya Pradesh it is over Rs. 90 ? May I know how he proposes to remove this disparity ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : All the assistance that is required from the Agriculture Ministry for the purpose of bringing down the cost of production by increasing productivity or by giving various inputs etc. will be given.

Request from Tripura for release of Forest Reserve Area for Jhumia Tribals

*934 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Tripura for the release of certain areas of the Forest Reserve for providing facilities to Jhuming to the Jhumia tribals of Tripura who have no other occupation than that of Jhum cultivation ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to that effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : May I know whether Government are aware that a large

number of tribal jhumia families in Tripura have lost their occupation because of the fact that the vast forest areas where they used to have jhum cultivation have been brought under reserve forests where jhuming is strictly prohibited, and if so, what effective steps are being taken to provide them with alternative lands elsewhere ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : The percentage of reserve forests in Tripura is 39.8 and of protected forests 20. In protected forests, they are permitted jhuming. In reserve forests also, in some cases, Government have been allowing jhuming. But we have been insisting on the Tongia system in the interest of the cultivators themselves, because under the other system after sometime the land becomes waste-land. So we try to convince the people about the Tongia system, but we do not deny them the facility of jhuming for a year or so in the reserve forests.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : The hon. Minister has replied that they are providing them the facility of the Tongia system as an alternative system. But once you have this Tongia system and the forest is planted, you do not have any chance to cultivate it. In view of this, do Goverment propose to release a certain portion of this forest land where the tribals can have their own cultivation ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : The Tongia system also takes 3-4 years. It takes time for the trees to grow to a certain height when the shade of the trees do not allow crops to grow. It is not that it is meant only for one year. It will be useful for 3-4 years only. But in the case of jhum cultivation, we could come back to that area after four or five years. There is the advantage of the Tongia system. There will be a lot of soil erosion if we do not plant trees there. Therefore, at certain intervals we do insist that trees should be planted so that there may not be soil erosion to that extent.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Do Government propose to release that portion of forest reserve land where these tribal people have been traditionally cultivating jhum ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Now it is for the State Government to examine this question because Tripura is now a full-fledged State. It is no longer a Union territory. We cannot interfere in these matters. But as I said, we have been allowing jhum cultivation in reserve forests for one or two years. Then we try to convince the tribal people to take to the Tongia system because in the long run that will be useful to them.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Is it a fact that settling the tribals is the responsibility of the Centre ? Therefore, are Government going to settle them under the Tongia *padhithi* or any other *padhithi* when they have been in the reserve forest land for the last 10-12 years ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : As I submitted earlier, we try to convince the tribals to take to the new system because in the long run that will be useful to them. But we do not deny them the other system. If they insist, we have been giving them this facilities for one or two years in the reserve forest areas.

SHRI R. V. BADE : It is a Central responsibility because they have to report to the President.

MR. SPEAKER : Not everything is a Central responsibility. He has already replied.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि राज्यों में वहां की भूमि का कुछ प्रतिशत बचा कर रखा जाए जिसमें चाहे दस साल या पन्द्रह साल में एफारेस्टेशन की योजना बनाई जा सके और उसको लागू·····

SHRI R. V. BADE : I want a guidance from you ; he says about Tangia ; but what is that system ? That system is borrowed from Burma and no State has followed it so far because they do not know. Let the Minister say what is the tangia system.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जनरल सवाल नहीं है। यह झूम और टोंगिया का है।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : हमारे यहां भी यही समस्या है। वहां भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं। सरकारी आदेश के मुताबिक राज्य सरकार ने आदिवासी क्षेत्र में बहुत सारी जमीन रिजर्व करके रखी हुई है जंगलों के लिए लेकिन पन्द्रह बीस साल से एफारस्टेशन की कोई योजना नहीं बन

पाई है और वहा के आदिवासी लोग बेजमीन हो गए हैं ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : एक कमेटी भारत सरकार ने बिठाई जिसका नाम था शीलो आओ कमेटी । उसकी एक स्टडी टीम ने सारे प्रश्न पर विचार किया और उसकी फाइडिंग यह थी कि रिजर्व्ड एरियाज मे शिफ्टिंग कल्टीवेशन को ज्यादा एनकरेज नही करना चाहिए बल्कि यह टोंगिया सिस्टम जो है इसको करना चाहिए जिसके अन्दर आप साथ-साथ दरख्त भी लगाते जा रहे है कुछ फासले पर और वे भी साथ-साथ उगे तो उससे सायल कजर्वेशन भी होगा, सायल इरोजन नही हो सकेगा और वे कल्टीवेशन भी कर सकेंगे कुछ साल के लिए । बिहार मे भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, नेफा मे भी है, त्रिपुरा मे भी है । सब जगह विचार करके कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । उनकी सिफारिश यह थी कि हमे टोंगिया पद्धति जो है उसको अपनाना चाहिए, उसी को एनकरेज करना चाहिए और लाग रन मे यही ज्यादा फायदेमन्द रहेगी । कारण यह है कि झूम पद्धति मे जमीन आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता खराब होती चली जाएगी और आगे के लिए जमीन नही मिल सकेगी ।

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Sir, in view of the fact that the jhuming cultivation is otherwise known as the rotational or shifting cultivation, may I know whether the Government of India have any specific proposal to save the tribal people, who do not know any other form of cultivation except this rotational or shifting cultivation, by allowing them certain portions of forest land to settle there permanently so that they can have their convenient form of cultivation and, if so, what are the schemes, and whether the Government of India are thinking on this line ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Sir, it is a fact that the tribal people have been doing this work of shifting cultivation, and we have not been denying them Under protected forests, permissions have been given for this shifting cultivation, but for reserve forests also, as I have submitted, we do not deny them facilities. We give it to them. We try to convince them of the other system which we may be in the long run better even for themselves So, we are trying to convince them of this new system. But we are not denying them this jhuming facility

श्री लालजी भाई आदिवासी लोगो के पास जगलो मे और जगलो से बाहर दोनो स्थानो पर जमीन है और हजारो लोगो ने उस जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है । कई सालो से वे उस पर कब्जा किए बैठे है । इस तरह से उनके कब्जे मे जितनी भी जमीन है उसकी नाजायज मिसले बना कर सरकार सालाना उन से पैनेल्टी और जुर्माने वगैरह के रूप मे बडी-बडी राशिया वसूल कर रही है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि कौन से कदम उठाए गए है ताकि इसको रेग्युलराइज किया जा सके और ये जमीने उनको पट्टे पर दी जा सके, उनके नाम पर ये एलाट की जा सके ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि रिजर्व्ड फारेस्ट के अन्दर हम आम तौर पर परमीशन नही देते है लेकिन स्पेशल केसिस मे परमीशन देते रहे है और जो कमेटी बिठाई थी उसने जो गाइडलाइन्ज दी है उनको हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेज रहे है ताकि उसके आधार पर वे इजाजत दिया करें ।

श्री लालजी भाई अध्यक्ष महोदय हर साल आदिवासियो से जुर्माने आदि के रूप मे पैसे वसूल किए जाते है । तहसीलो मे 70-80 हजार मिसले पडी हुई है । उनके आधार पर हर साल आदिवासियो को लूटा जा रहा है । मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं या कौन सी नीति निर्धारित की है ताकि उनको यह भूमि मिल सके और वे एक निर्धारित राशि साल की जमा करा सके । क्या यह जो लूटने का तरीका है यह इसी तरह जारी रहेगा ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह माननीय सदस्य ने जो सूचना दी है इसके बारे मे हम जाच करवायेंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहेगे कि ऐसा कुछ हो सके तो करे ।

Construction of Building for Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Kerala

*935. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct permanent buildings for the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in finalising the same ; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Institute is very much handicapped for want of suitable accommodation for conducting the courses ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Government are aware of the need for additional accommodation for this Institute. Various proposals have been under consideration. Proposals were received during 1968-69 for construction of a boat-building yard and gear mechanics hall as well as for administrative offices and other requirements of the Institute. Sanction was issued for a permanent boat-building yard and gear mechanics hall and construction of these buildings has been completed recently. Provision has also been made in the boat-building yard for some lecture halls and office rooms. The proposals for the administrative offices and other requirements envisaged demolition of existing structures and construction of new buildings in their place. Several new facilities were also proposed. The scale of accommodation orginally proposed was considered excessive. The CPWD who were consulted in regard to the existing structures also certified that though they were old, they could continue to be used with some repairs. The facilities provided in the other buildings which had been constructed in the meantime, had also to be taken into consideration. The Plans for the additional buildings had to be revised on several occasions in the context indicated above The final plans which have been drawn up on the basis of suitable use of the existing structures, including the structures constructed recently, were received from the Director in January, 1972. Some clarifications on matters of detail were called for, and it has been decided to process the matter further on the basis of the latest revised plan. The Director of the Institute has been asked to obtain detailed engineering plans and estimates from the C P.W.D.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : From the statement it is seen that the Government agree on the need for more space and more buildings for the proper functioning of the institute. There is no mention when this need will be met. The other serious thing is this. They say that proposals were received during 1968-69 for construction of boat-building. etc. Before constructing these buildings, may I know whether they constructed the CPWD and if not, why did they not consult the CPWD ? What is the amount sanctioned for the construction of these buildings and what is the amount spent ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The reasons for the delay in providing for the administrative building are given in my statement. It is true that the requirements were felt as early as 1968-69. After that we have taken up the construction of two main structures, the boat building and the mechanic hall. At that time it was felt that the existing building would be sufficient for the purpose of the administrative office. But later on it was ascertained that due to much more staff it was necessary to go in for more administrative building also So, action has been taken recently ; and a letter was written on 10th May to take necessary action in this matter. I hope action will be taken soon.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The hon. Minister has not answered my question. Did they consult the CPWD ? If not, why ? What is the total amount sanctioned and how much has been spent ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The CPWD was consulted. I have not got the figures about the money sanctioned or spent.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : According to the statement of the hon. Minister the construction of some buildings had been completed recently. But the statement says : the director of the institute has been asked to obtain detailed engineering plans and estimates from

the CPWD. That is why, I ask whether it has been done in consultation with the CPWD ? From the statement it is clear that they have not consulted the CPWD. I am therefore asking why they have not consulted the CPWD.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Construction of two main buildings were undertaken and they have already been completed. At that time it was felt that the existing buildings would be sufficient to provide accommodation for administrative offices also. Later on it was found that they would not be sufficient for that purpose and so an administrative office has also to be constructed.

Per Acre Yield of Cotton and steps to increase its Production

*936. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average per acre yield of cotton in India is the lowest as compared with other countries ; and

(b) if so, a step is being taken to step up the production per acre and qualitative improvement of fibre and spinning properties ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The average per acre yield of Cotton in India as compared to other major cotton growing countries is one of the lowest.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

With a view to increasing per acre yield of cotton and also for improving the quality, the steps being taken are :—

(i) An All-India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Research project has been sanctioned by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for evolving high yielding and better spinning varieties of cotton ;

(ii) Intensive cultivation of cotton in selected areas under irrigation and assured rainfall conditions ;

(iii) The control of pests and disease on campaign basis through ground and aerial spraying ;

(iv) Development and extension of high yielding Hybrid-4 cotton and quality cotton MCU-5 ;

(v) Development of cotton under irrigation projects like Nagarjunasagar, Tungabhadra and Rajasthan Canal areas

In addition, an Intensive Cotton District Programme is being implemented from 1971-72 onwards in selected districts of important cotton growing States

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : The hon Minister in his statement says that a number of measures were taken to increase the per acre yield of cotton. May I know from him the outcome of those measures ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : These have shown better results and last year we got 12 lakh bales more than the previous ; it was because of the steps taken.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI . The Minister has mentioned in the statement that the intensive cotton district programme has been launched from 1971-72 onwards in selected districts in important cotton-growing States May I know whether all the cotton growing States of the country will be covered or only some areas ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED . All the cotton growing areas

Permanent International Library

*937. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan or proposal to organise a permanent International Library or Book Show in India in which all kinds of books of foreign origin and new publications from time to time are displayed for public benfit ;

(b) if so, whether the books which were on display in the World Book Fair shall be available either on donations or on purchase for the purpose ; and

(c) whether the UNESCO propose to play any role in such a permanent display of books etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know which of the countries which participated in the World Book Fair in Delhi have their own permanent international library ? During the Fair did they have any discussion amongst themselves on this subject ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : About 19 countries participated in the World Book Fair. I am not aware of any discussion of this subject among themselves during the Fair. If the hon. Member gives notice I can give detailed information.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : In India the national libraries and the Lok Sabha library have good collection of international books. Is there any proposal to have a cell to assess the needs of these libraries ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : The policy of the national libraries is to acquire all significant publications in the different countries of the world and make them available to scholars and research workers. That is an independent proposal. In addition to this, government have also been thinking of ways and means by which the other two libraries, which are repository librares under the Delivery of Books Act, as well as the Central Secretariat Library in Delhi may be developed further so that they begin to acquire more books which are available elsewhere. But, I am afraid, there is no technical term that I am aware of called "international library" because that has prevented us from really understanding the purport of the hon. Member's intention. Many of our university libraries have very fine collections of books published in different countries of the world. It also depends on the type of expertise that is available in a particular university with regard to the languages or with regard to the specialisation of the study. So, if the purpose is that the national library ought acquire more books, then that is something with which the government will be in whole-hearted agreement and the only limitation will be availability of funds.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of a large number of foreign publications having been accessible on account of the Book Show which was held under the auspices of the National Book Trust, may I know if the Government, on behalf of the national library or any other copyright library, have taken steps for their own to secure copies of such books, especially some special editions of books like those which were shown by the German Democratic Republic on bibliography and other kinds of books which are highly valuable ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Shri Mukerjee has given a very good suggestion which we will consider. So far the books collected during the Book Fair are concerned, in accordance with the rules of the World Book Fair the participants were not allowed to sell the books that they exhibited. These were required to be re-exported within a pariod of six months after the termination of the fair in order with the customs clearance licences issued to them at the time of importing these books. Therefore, the question of purchasing these books or arranging a permanent display does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि सेंट्रल सेक्रेटेरि ट लाइब्रेरी का वह विकास करने जा रहे हैं। तो उसके बजाय उनको कोई दिक्कत है कि जो पार्लियमेंट की लाइब्रेरी है और उसका विशाल भवन बन रहा है उसको डेवलेप करें ताकि जो पालिटिशियंस हैं उनको भी फायदा हो सके और दुनिया के और लोग भी फायदा उठा सकें ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जनाबआला, यह तो आपकी मंशा के मुताबिक चीज है। जब तक आपकी मंशा न मालूम होगी तब तक गवर्नमेंट इसमें कोई और कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारी मंशा वही है जो मेम्बर्स की मंशा है।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें इनको क्या दिक्कत है ? उस लाइब्रेरी को लेने जा रहे है तो इसको लेने मे उन्हे क्या दिक्कत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मिश्रा जी इन्होने जवाब दे दिया । अब हम बात करेंगे ।

Research in Deep-Freezing of milk for its Transport to Long Distance

*938 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any research has been made to deep-freeze the milk so that it can be transported to long distances,

(b) whether this experiment has been tried in any of the Milk Dairies in India , and

(c) if so, the name of the Dairy and results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH , (a) No research has been carried out in India for deep freezing of milk

(b) and (c) While transport of frozen milk has its teachnical difficulties it has to a limited extent been tried out for bringing milk from Bikaner to Delhi under the aegis of the Delhi Milk Scheme The process is also adopted to a limited extent by some milk suppliers No scientific observations have been made on the economics or suitability of the process

SHRI S. N. MISRA . Has any effort been made for its trial in other centres also in the country ?

PROF. SHER SINGH · As I have submitted, it has been tried only under the aegis of the Delhi Milk Scheme and to a limited extent some contractors also have been doing this. They have been supplying milk to Simla and other places but only to a very limited extent.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : Has any effort been made to distribute this know-how to any other individual or cooperative society so that they may be able to try this scheme ?

PROF SHER SINGH The process that we have followed in India is a very simple process Just as we prepare ice with water, we freeze milk also in ice factories This has been done in Bikaner and also by the contractors It is a simple process , here milk is frozen to $-0\ 2^0$ Centigrade. In deep freezing it goes up to 7^0 Centigrade We have not tried that in our country Some other countries which have tried this, have come to the conclusion that the costs incurred on this do not justify the commercial usage of this technique Therefore, they have also not done this in their countries—America, Japan and other countries

Research on Causes of Cancer

*939 SHRI M M JOSEPH
SHRI V MAYAVAN

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has established three units for testing environmental carcinogens to determine the causes of cancer ,

(b) if so, the main feature thereof and the results achieved ,

(c) whether there is cancer risk involved in the use of loops and pills , and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in finding the alternatives which are not injurious ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) and (d) There is no evidence till now that loops and pills cause cancer but they have other side-effects. A new intrauterine device and an indigenous contraceptive pill are under trial

Statement

The Indian Council of Medical Research has recently established three units at Bombay,

Hyderabad and Ahmedabad for testing environmental carcinogens at the following Institutions :—

1. Institute of Research in Reproduction, Bombay.

2. National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

3. National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad

These units have been set up to determine the carcinogenecity of various substances like edible oils, beverages, tobacco, contraceptives, insecticides, pesticides etc and not to determine the causes of cancer. The main objects of these Units are given below :

Unit at Bombay

This Unit is primarily engaged in studies on a) toxicity and carcinogenecity of contraceptives (b) carcinogenecity of edible oils and (c) relation of tobacco to oral cancer in vitro and experimental studies.

Unit at Hyderabad

This Unit is engaged in carying out studies on carcinogenecity of edible oils and carcinogenecity of beverages like Coca Cola, Gold Spot, Zira Pani and Rimzim.

Unit at Ahmedabad

This Unit is engaged in the following works :—

(1) Evaluation of toxicity and carcinogenecity of Insecticidesa nd other agro-chemicals like—(i) D.D.T. (ii) Heptachlor (iii) Endrin and (v) B.H.C.

(2) Evaluation of organ functions tests ; plasma protein pattern and tissue enzyme activity prebeding or associated with carcinogenic manifestations.

(3) Epidemiological data collection—including short and long term human surveillance studies in population heavily exposed to carcinogenic toxicants.

These units have been established only recently and the studies that are being conducted there, are in preliminary stages. As such it is too early to expect results.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Singapore and many other countries have banned smoking for doctors while on duty in the hospital only because of the correlation between smoking and cancer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government proposes to follow the same practice in our country also.

SHRI S A. SHAMIM : You dare not; they will beat you.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : I have not followed the question. Will the hon Minister kindly repeat it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I did not follow ; the Minister did not follow but the gentleman who interrupted did follow, it appears.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Smoking is banned for doctors while they are on duty in hospitals in many countries. May I know whether our Government also wants to follow the same pattern in our county.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : That has nothing to do with the Question that the hon. Member has asked.

MR. SPEAKER : At least, this has nothing to do with me !

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : In the statement, the Minister has stated that the Indian Council of Medical Research has established three units in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Hyderabed. Research has been undertaken to find out the causes of cancer all over the world. May I know from the Minister whether there is any coordination of research by the units set up recently in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad with that of the similar institutes in foreign countries ?

SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT : No, Sir. I am not aware of any such coordination with institutes in foreign countries.

Visit of Minister of State for Agriculture and M.Ps. to D.M.S. Dairy at Shadipur, New Delhi

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*940. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some M.Ps and Minister of State for Agriculture visited the Delhi Milk Scheme on the 25th April, 1972 and found the working of the Dairy unsatisfactory ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the working of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The Minister of State for Agriculture and 21 M.Ps visited the Delhi Milk Scheme on 25th April, 1972. The Scheme no doubt suffers from some limitations. But it cannot be said that the Hon'ble members found its working to be unsatisfactory.

(b) No specific features were mentioned by Hon'ble members during the visit to be unsatisfactory. Management will continue its efforts to set right whatever faults come to notice.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the fact that there were several complaints agaist the functioning of the Delhi Milk Scheme, the hon. Minister arranged this specific visit of M.Ps. along with the Minister of State to the D. M. S. May I know whether 21 Members of Parliament and also the Minister investigated and enquired into the affairs of the Delhi Milk Scheme as to whether the milk supplied by the D.M S. was of a sub-standard quality and whether the costing was really up to the mark, as it has been demanded by the Delhi Milk Scheme and, if not, what was the purpose of this visit ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Some Members of Parliament, generally, visit these public undertakings from time to time. Therefore, they visited the Delhi Milk Scheme also. When they went round the area, they put certain questions to know as to how all these operations take place and so on. All that was done. As I have said in my reply to this question, they did not point out any specific features which they found to be unsatisfactory.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is clear from the hon. Minister's reply that the Members of Parliament do sometimes visit those machines and other things simply to see how these machines are working with no other purpose at all. In view of the hon. Minister's statement that there are certain limitations, I want to know what are those limitations for which the Delhi Milk Scheme is not able to work better and satisfactorily.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Sometimes, there are some defects in the machines. For example, the other day, there was some defect in the conveyor chairs and,due to that, the supply had to be cut for some days, for about a week. But then it was repaired. Some defects do take place sometimes and they are rectified as soon as the complaints come to the notice of the management.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Utilisation of fund for Housing Schemes by States

*923. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has the highest rate of congested houses in the world ;

(b) whether funds given to States for specific schemes, were allowed to lapse and when 'tied up' funds were replaced by 'block funds' and 'block loans', the States began to utilise them for other purposes ; and

(c) if so, the break-up figures of the 'tied up' funds State-wise which were allowed to lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Upto 1968-69, Central assistance was being allocated to the State Governments on a scheme-wise basis. Details of the Central assistance allocated to and actually drown by the State Governments according to the information available with the Ministry are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3017/72]

2. From the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance for all State Plan Schemes (including housing) taken together, is being given to the State Governments in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to determine the programmes to be executed under various State Plan Schemes and to detrmine the amounts to be allocated therefor according to their own requirements and priorities. Housing Schemes have generally received low priority as compared to agriculture, irrigation and rural electrification etc.

3. Central assistance for Central sector housing schemes is allocated to the State Governments Scheme/project-wise and fund cannot be diverted to other schemes. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers was transferred from the State Sector to Central-sector during 1970-71. (No other Central-sector housing scheme was in operation during 1970-71 and 1971-72). Particulars of funds allocated to and drawn by respective State Governments under the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. see* No. LT—3017/72].

4. From the current financial year 1972-73 implementation of two new Central Sector housing schemes, namely, Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas, and Environmental Improvement of Slums in Metropolitian Cities, have been taken up for implementation. A provision of Rs. 5 crores and Rs 15 crores respectively has been made for these two schemes during the current financial year. Utilization of funds under these schemes will be known towards the close of the year.

New Farm Strategy Suggested by Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*924. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has suggested a new farm strategy to step up yield ; and

(b) If so, whether Government have examined the suggestion and if so, the extent to which they have agreed and steps being taken to implement those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had suggested the utilisation of the new high yielding fertiliser responsive varieties of the important food, fodder and commercial crops evolved under the various research projects sponsored by the Council. It has also suggested increase emphasis on use of fertilisers, manures and judicious water management and pest control.

In view of the vastness of the dry farming areas and the severity of the problem of low yields, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has suggested development of suitable location specific technology for increasing production from these areas and transfer of the proven techniques through pilot projects.

(b) The new promising varieties thus recommended alongwith the optimal agro and plant protection techniques that have become available are being utilised to increase production of those commodities by the Union Government.

Government has provided necessary support for stepping up research for increasing the productivity of soils and increasing the yield of crops per unit area per unit time. Steps have also been taken for improving the efficiency of the various inputs in agriculture with a view to increasing production consistent with economy.

Taking over of Calcutta Cancer Hospital

*925. DR RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to take over Calcutta Cancer Hospital ; and

(b) the reasons for this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Letter Addressed to Regional Director N. F. C. Western Region Regarding Decentralisation of N.F.C.

*926. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter had been addressed to the Regional Director National Fitness Corps, Western Region, Poona by the Director, regarding decentralisation of the Corps and closure of the Directorate and Regional Offices with effect from 1st June 1972 ;

(b) if so, whether this has been done in consultation with the employees representatives ;

(c) whether some of the Members of Parliament have taken up this issue with the Prime Minister and the Education Minister for reconsideration ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir A letter was issued on 26-4 1972.

(b) This letter was issued after the representatives of the employees had requested the Ministry of Education that the National Fitness Corps staff not being transferred to the States should all be declared to the Surplus Cell as early as possible, so that alternative postings can be made earlier as that are borne on All India Seniority list.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) Government are of the opinion that in the interest of work and of the staff the decision to transfer the instructional staff to the States as early as possible and to find alternative employment under the Central Government for the rest should not be postponed

Criteria for Appointing Public figures on bodies Connected with Agriculture

*927. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will tae Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the criteria followed in appointing public figures on Central Government bodies primarily connected with agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The main criterion for appointing public figures and others on the Central Government bodies connected with agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture is that such persons should be able to contribute purposefully, competently and knowledgeably to the deliberations of these bodies.

Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories

*928 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has drawn a plan to strengthen the 70 soil testing laboratories in the next two years ;

(b) if so, the cost thereof ; and

(c) the steps being considered to use the fertilizer properly ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F A. AHMED) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs 40 Lakhs.

(c) Ten-point Fertilizer Promotion Programme for use of balanced fertilizers is proposed for implementation.

Legislation on ceiling on Land in States

*929. SHRI K BALADHANDAYUTHAM : SHRI K. M MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States which have passsd legislation to bring down the ceilings on land holdings as directed by the Centre ; and

(b) the ceilings imposed under the new legislations in these states ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A AHMED) : (a) After the recommendations made by the Central Land Reforms Committee only Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have passed Bills to reduce the ceiling limit.

(b) In Bihar the level of ceiling for a land holder has been reduced to 10 acres in case of class 1 land ; 15 acres in case of class 2 ; 20 acres in case of class 3 ; 25 acres in case of class 4 ; and 30 acres in case of class 5 land. Where the number of dependents of the land holder exceeds 4 ; the land holder may in addition to the ceiling area hold land not exceeding 1/10th of the ceilng area for every such member exceeding 4 ; provided however, that the outer limit for large families will not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the ceiling area. The land holder is also permitted to retain in addition 1 acre for homestead purposes. Ceiling applies to an individual land holder and not to the aggregate area of land held by all the members of a family The Government of Bihar is considering the question accepting family as the limit.

In Madhya Pradesh the level of ceiling has been reduced to 10 standard acres (10 to 30 ordinary acres) in case of an individual land holder. Where the land holder has a family consisting of not more than 5 members the celing will be 15 standard acress (14 to 45 ordinary acres) and where his family consists of more than 5 members, 18 standard acres (18 to 54 acres).

Declaring Wynad as Tribal Development Block in Kerala

*930. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Wynad area in Kerala as a "Tribal Development Block" ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The criteria for opening a Tribal Development Block is that it should have an area of 150-200 sq miles ; the total population of 25,000 as per 1951 census with a tribal concentration of $66\frac{2}{3}$% ; and should be viable to function as a normal administrative unit. The Kerala Government has not sent any proposal for opening of Tribal Development Block in the Wynad area of the State.

The Fourth Plan Working Group set up by the Planning Commission on socio-economic problems for Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes recommended that available resources should be applied to the existing blocks by extending its life to 15 years by adding a new stage III of 5 years with an additional allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs per block. In view of the creation of stage III of T.D. Blocks it was decided that no new T. D. Blocks, would be opened during the Fourth Plan period.

New Methods for Raising Farm Production Consquent on Lowering of Ceiling on Land

*93 . SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new methods have been evolved of raising farm production in the country, as the lowering of land ceiling could bring down agricultural production or affect the anticipated growth rate in farm output ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the methods evolved ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. The lowering of land ceiling may not necessarily result in decline in agriculture production, on the contrary it may facilitate more intensive farming leading to increase in production per unit area and time.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Coordinated Cattle Building Programme in Madhy Pradesh

6834. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an initiative was taken by Madhya Pradesh Government in 1968-69 regarding a Centrally sponsored scheme of coordinated cattle breeding programme and that was also incorporated in the State Annual Plan for the year 1969-70 ; and

(b) if so, the main feature regarding its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. It is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government took initiative in 1968-69 regarding Centrally sponsored scheme of co-ordinated cattle breeding programme and a provision was also made in the State Plan for the year 1969-70 for a sum of Rs. 4.98 lakhs.

(b) The scheme submitted by the State Government could not be implemented as the farm did not have the full strength of cattle as provided in the model scheme. The State Government was requested to revise the scheme by keeping only 150 buffalo/cows instead of 300. The sanction of the Government of India was communicated to the State Government on 21.8.1971 for a sum of Rs. 17 06 lakhs for the period 1971-72 to March, 1974.

Findings of the Committee set up to Enquire into the Disparity between the Estimates of Planning Commission and Census Figure on Population

6835. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by Government to investigate into the reasons for the disparity between the Planning Commission estimates and the final census figure about population ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. D. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the reasons for the disparity in the population estimates made by the Expert Group for the projections of population appointed by the Planning Commission initially in 1958 and the provisional figures revealed by the 1971 cencus.

(b) The Committee submitted its interim report on the 28th March, 1972. The Committee is of the opinion that the real causes of disparity in the population estimates made by the Expert Group for the population projections oppointed by the Planning Commission and the provisional figures revealed by the population census 1971 cannot be fully investigated till data of detailed age distribution of the 1971 census population and the extent of under-enumeration, if any, are available. This will be known after the publication of the resul s of the Post Enumeration Check by the Registrar General of India.

Convertion of YWCA into Hotel in Delhi

6836. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a portion of YWCA in Delhi is being converted into a Hotel and a number of working girls have been asked to vacate their rooms ;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of accommodation specially for office girls ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) According to the YWCA, no portion of the hostel is being converted in o a hotel and none of the resident working girls have been asked to vacate her room.

(b) and (c). The general pool accommodation under the control of the Directorate of Estates is for allotment to eligible Government employees—both male and female. There are no statistical data available about the number of office girls who are not eligible for general pool accommodation. In so far as the general pool is concerned, there is an overall shortage of accommodation. Government are constructing more accommodation in the general pool within the available resources and it is proposed to construct a hostel in Delhi for working girls. There is a separate pool for lady officers working in eligible offices.

Besides, lady officers are also eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool in their turn. Some rooms have been set apart for lady officers in the Curzon Road Hostel. There is also a Working Girls' Hostel under the control of the Directorate of Estates where allotments have been made both to entitled and non-entitled lady officers.

Progress in Construction of Ore and Coal Loading Plants at Haldia and Mormugao Port Project

6837. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the stage of the progress at which the construciton of ore and coal loading plants at Haldia and the Mormugao Port project stand at present ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : So far as the Haldia Project is concerned, the contract for the manufacture of the Ore and Coal Loading Plants was awarded to the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur in May, 1968 The total tonnage of steel fabrication involved is 10,668 tonnes, Out of which 4,413 tonnes have been fabricated upto the 1st May, 1972, representing a progress of about 41%. According to present indications, the Ore and Coal Loading Plants are expected to be delivered and erected by the end of 1973.

2. So far as the Mormugao Project is concerned, the major items of equipment for the Ore Loading Plant consist of eight barge unloaders, three stackers, two bucket wheel reclaimers, two ship-loaders and conveying system. Orders for the barge unloaders were placed in August, 1971 ; the detailed design work in regard to this item is progressing and procurement of imported components as well as steel is in hand. Orders for the stackers, ship-loaders, bucket wheel reclaimers and conveying system were placed by the Mormugao Port Trust between November, 1971 and March, 1972. The detailed design work has commenced. The contracts for the various other items, such as conveyor belting, fluid couplings, sampling plant and belt weighers are being processed by the Mormugao Port Trust. According to present indications, the Ore Loading System is expected to be completed and commissioned by the middle of 1974.

Progress of Harbour Scheme Visakhapatnam

6838. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of work on the outer Harbour Scheme at Visakhapatnam is very slow ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to expedite the work ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of more Vessels to Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Kerala for Training

6839. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Training Vessels allotted to the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives in Kerala are not adequate to give practical training to all the trainees of the institute ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to allot more vessels to that Institute for effective training of fisheries operatives ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to acquire more vessels of the type of the Swedish Training Vessel 'Blusefin' and 'Red Snappes' by gift or otherwise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). On the basis of a review conducted in 1970, the Institute required a small vessel in addition to the two existing vessels of 90 ft. and 57 ft. length respectively. The additional vessel is being constructed and is expected to be commissiong shortly. The number of trainees is, however, increasing. Apart from practical training during the courses, the question of providing more facilities for qualifying "sea-time" after completion of institutional training has also arisen in view of the fact that the number of deep sea fishing vessels introduced in the country is much less than anticipated.

Government have set up a committee under the Chairmanship of the Nautical Adviser to to Government of India to evaluate the working of the Institute with particular reference to the utilisation of in-take capacity and

facilities available, and to suggest measure for improvement of the working of the Institute. The need for additional vessels is being examined by the Committee and the position will be reviewed on receipt of the Committee's recommendations.

(c) There is no proposal at present to obtain more vessels of the type of 'Blue-fin' and 'Red Snapper'.

Posts of Administrative Officers in Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kerala

6840. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether one post of administrative Officer and one post of Senior Administrative Officer in higher scales have been created in the Central Marines Fisheries Research Institute in Kerala in place of the post in lower scales ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if the lower post was upgraded, the reason for not ungrading similar posts at Deep Sea Fishing Station Gentral Institute of Fisheries Operatives and Pellagic Fisheries Project ; and

(d) whether such upgradation of the above posts was done in the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute and the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Consequest on the shifting of the headquarters of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute from Mandapam Camp to Cochin, one post of Senior Administrative Officer at the Headquarters at Cochin and one post of Administrative Officer at the Regional Centre of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp were created in lieu of permanent post of Administrative Officer in the lower scale.

(c) The lower post was not upgraded. A proposal for upgradation of the scale of pay of the post of Administrative Officer in one of the Fisheries Institutes under the Government of India was, however considered. The matter was not processed to a conclusion in view of a general ban on revision of pay scales. The position in regard to the pay scales of the Administrative Officers in the Fisheries Organisations has been brought to the notice of the Third Pay Commission

(d) No, Sir.

Steps to Check Denudation of Forests in Eastern M.P.

6841. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government to stop or slow down total denudation of forests taking place in eastern regions of M.P. ;

(b) whether any study has been made of the effects of such criminal action for the future ; and

(c) whether the causes have been identified for this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme to solve the Problem of Drinking Water in Madhya Pradesh

6842. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded any scheme to the Union Government for solving the problem of drinking water in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : The factual position is being ascertained and the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for award of Prize to best Gram Panchayat

6843. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced a new scheme of prize awards to the best Gram Panchayat as a special feature of the 25th anniversary of Independence ; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding its eligibility and other services along with the amount of prizes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the Gram Panchayats are eligible to participate in the prize competition. The criteria for selection is :

(1) The Gram Panchayats should have been reasonably free of factions ;

(2) should have held regular elections ; and

(3) should have raised resources to the maximum extent possible under the powers vested in it.

2. The details of prizes to be awarded at various levels are as under :—

I. *National level*

First Prize	...	Rs. 5,000
Second Prize	...	Rs. 3,000

II. *State level*

First Prize	...	Rs. 1,000
Second Prize	...	Rs. 500
Third Prize	...	Rs. 300

III. *Union Territory level*

First Prize	...	Rs. 1,000
Second Prize	...	Rs. 500

Introduction of Season-Based Lending and Recovery System Cooperative Banks and Credit

6844. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any provision to implement the crops loan rules in all aspects for introducing a season-based lending and recovery system by Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to crop loans rules also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Seasonality of lending and recovery is an essential aspect of the crop loan system. Lending Periods and due dates for repayment are fixed on the basis of cropping seasons in all States including Madhya Pradesh. Implementation of these rules is watched by the State Registrars of Cooperative Societies.

(b) Government is satisfied that the crop loan system offers the maximum scope for production oriented loaning on the security of the crop as distinct from security of land or other assets. The rules are revised from time to time to remove bottlenecks and to simplify procedures.

Scarcity of Water Supply in 'L' & 'M' Blocks of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

6845. SHRI K. SURYANARARAYANA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of water supply in the first floor quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, especially in 'L' & 'M' Blocks thus causing considerable inconvenience to the allottees in summer days ;

(b) whether this scarcity has been in existence since long ; and

(c) if so, the measures, short-term and long-term, which Government propose to take to remove this hardship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to low pressure in the New Delhi Municipal Committee water mains, there is shortage of filtered water supply in the upper flats at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, especially in 'L' and 'M' Blocks.

(c) The work of providing separate distribution lines to the first floor flats, in replacement of the existing common connections to the ground floor and first floor flats, has been sanctioned. This work on completion will improve the water supply to the first floor flats.

Long Term Rouble Credit from the Soviet Union for Financing Plan Projects in Technical Education

6846. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sent any communication to all State Governments to avail of the long-term Rouble credit from Soviet Union for financing plan projects in technical education ;

(b) if so, the date on which the communication was sent and the broad features of the Rouble credit ;

(c) the names of the States which had submitted detailed programmes, in pursuance of the above communication ; and

(d) the programme, if any, submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 23rd October, 1970, the Central Government wrote to all the State Governments to invite their proposals for financing special projects of technical education under the Fourth Five Year Plan which required foreign exchange, out of the unutilized part of the Soviet Rouble Credit. The Rouble Credit given for the Fourth Five Year Plan as a whole is repayable by India in twelve annual instalments alongwith interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent in Indian rupees. It can be used for importing specialised scientific equipment, training of Indian teachers in USSR and for obtaining the services of Soviet specialists.

(c) Only Gujrat and Tamil Nadu Governments have submitted their detailed projects reports for utilising the Rouble Credit.

The Governments of Kerala, Mysore and Maharashtra made only *ad hoc* proposals and those State Governments have been requested to formulate integrated project reports with full details.

(d) No proposal has been received so far from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Demand of Affidavit from Lessee for Sale Permission of Property in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

6847. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Land and Development Officer in his Ministry asks for an Affidavit being produced from the original lessee of a Displaced person's property in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi, while granting sale permission although that lessee had excuted an irrevocable power of attorney in favour of his attorney for the sale and transfer of the property which had been registered with the Sub-Registrar, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether he is aware that the lessees are indulging in some mal-practices when asked to give such affidavits at this stage ; and

(d) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to remedy the situation and save the second purchasers from unnecessay harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes ; this is done in case of lease-hold properties in all the Colonies in Delhi.

(b) Affidavits are demanded to save Government from unnecessary involvement in litigation in matters of dispute between lessees and their attorneys.

(c) and (d). Some such cases have come to notice. To avoid harrassment to lessees, a procedure for issue of notices. etc., to lessees or to their legal heirs or attorneys has been prescribed and this is likely to give relief in genuine cases.

Representation for Removing Vegetable Market from Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

6848. SHRI R S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an improvised market of vegetable sellers etc. being run near the main market of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, is a source of great nuisance and inconvenience to the Government servants living in the nearby quarters there ;

(b) whether a large number of representations have been received from the affected residents for removing the said unauthorised market from there ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision or advised the Delhi Administration to remove the unauthorised market to some other suitable place in order to ameliorate the grievances of the people living in Government quarters there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Some squatters are running a vegetable market around Babu Market in Sarojini Nagar.

(b) No, Sir, but representations from the Babu Market Association have been received in this regard.

(c) The open pieces of land lying to the north, south, east and west of "Babu Market", Sarojini Nagar have since been allotted to the Delhi Administration for use as car parking space and for development as public streets. Physical possession of the land has, however, not yet been handed over. It is under process. The Delhi Administration will undoubtedly take necessary action for the removal of the unauthorised occupants/ squatters therefrom.

Conference of State Education Secretaries Held in May, 1972

6849. SHRI VISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the conference of the State Education Secretaries held in New Delhi in May, 1972 proposals were mooted to make qualitative changes in the Primary education and also make the higher secondary education job oriented ;

(b) wher the details of proposals were also worked out at the conference and if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether the difficulties coming in the way of making primary education compulsory in all the States through Central assistance were considered and if so, the proposals made and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The problems of expansion of primary education and provision of universal education as well as raising the quality of education was dsscussed at the meeting of State Education Secretaries and Directors of Education held on 4-5 May, 1972, in New Delhi. It was agreed that a comprehensive plan for achieving the targets will be prepared by each State and Union Territory and forwarded to the Government of India. Thereafter the Government of India will prepare a phased programme for implementation.

The meeting was of the opinion that massive central assistance would be necessary for implementation of the programmes.

The meeting also considered the Central Government's proposal for establishment of model primary and secondary schools with new curricula and evaluation system. The Schools are to have production units attached to them. This scheme of production oriented school education was generally welcomed.

Proposal to Cover National Libraries with a Fire Insurance Policy

6850. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing arrangements in the National Libraries in the country are safe enough from fire hazards ; and

(b) whether Government propose to cover these libraries with a fire insurance policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Government will consider this suggestion.

Car Parking inside Qutub Minar Premises

6851. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have disallowed parking of vehicles by tourists in the Car Park inside the Qutab Minar premises ;

(b) whether hawking in and around the newly constructed Car Park is prohibited by Government ;

(c) whether the tourists are harrassed by the unauthorised hawkers while entering into the Qutab Minar premises ; and

(d) whether Government propose to allow the tourists to park their vehicles inside Qutab Minar premises to avoid harrassment by unauthorised hawkers ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The parking of vehicles within the enclosure of Qutab Minar complex has been stopped since June, 1971 when a new car-park was provided immediately outside the main entrance gate. This change was found necessary in the interest of the monument and the pedestrian visitors. Also, a bigger parking space was needed because of the increase in vehicular traffic.

(b) Hawking is prohibited in the new car-park. However, hawkers are seen on the road abutting the car-park. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(c) The hawkers on the road sometimes approach the tourists for selling their goods. However, there is a constable posted outside the main entrance of the Qutab archaeological area to prevent unseemly action, if any, by the hawkers, and tourists always seek his help.

(d) It is not proposed to allow the parking of cars inside the enclosure for reasons already stated in part (a) above.

Setting up a Mechanised State Farm at Aswarao Peta, Andhra Pradesh

6852. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a mechanised State Farm at Aswarao Peta in Khamman District, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the extent of the land acquired or to be acquired for the purpose ;

(c) the irrigation facilities, if any, within the reach of the farm and details of the aid, if any, given or promised by any country and the name of that country ; and

(d) the time of which the decision is expected to come into force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The Government of India have asked the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., to have preliminary discussions with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of a Farm in that State. The Corporation is exploring the feasibility of setting up of a Farm in that State.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Grant to Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital in New Delhi

6853. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant given by Government to the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether any sum was earmarked from this grant for constructing and/or

providing staff quarters for its married Nursing staff ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to provide quarters for the married nurses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a)

(a) Year	Non Plan and Plan	Plan (Capital works)
	(Rs. in laks)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70	77.39	10 79
1970-71	88.50	11 45
1971-72	92 43	Budget provision of Rs 10 29 lakhs had been made. Actual expenditure figures are not available.

(b) No.

(c) At present there is no specific programme for construction of quarters for married Nursing staff The Nursing Superintendent is the only one amongst the married nurses who had been provided with a staff quarter However, the question of construction of staff quarters in general which would include married nursing staff is a part of the general Master Plan for the development of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.

छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए ऋण सुविधाओं के बारे में राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशें

6854. **श्री वाई० ईश्वर रेड्डी** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए ऋण सुविधायें सम्बन्धी अपने अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन में राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का सारांश क्या है ; और

(ख) उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार अपने विचार कब तक बतायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) तथा (ख). राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने छोटे तथा सीमान्त कृषक एवं कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए ऋण सेवा सम्बन्धी अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में कृषक सेवा समिति की एक नई पंजीकृत सहकारी वितरण की स्थापना करने का सुझाव दिया है, जिससे छोटे सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को समेकित कृषि ऋण की सेवायें प्रदान की जा सकें। आयोग ने जिला स्तर पर ऐसी समितियों के यूनियनें तथा विशिष्ट जिन्सों के लिए क्रियाशील जिला संस्थाओं की स्थापना की भी सिफारिश की है। आदानों तथा सेवाओं को सप्लाई सहित फार्म ऋण की समेकित व्यवस्था करना जिला के लीड बैंक का पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व है।

सरकार आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर रही है।

Suspension of Principal, Dewan Chand Arya Higher Secondary School, Lodi Road, New Delhi

6855 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Principal of Diwan Chand Arya Higher Secondary School, Lodi Road was suspended on the various charges of misappropriation, embezzlement, misapplication of Public funds, Administrative inefficiency and gross misconduct ;

(b) whether the punishing authority held him guilty of the said charges and decided to impose on him the penality of removal from service ; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the said Principal is still in service and the reasons for not taking action against him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Punishing Authority is still inquiring into the matter.

(c) In accordance with an interim decision taken by the Punishing Au hority, the Principal of the School was allowed to resume duty with effect from 10 12-1970.

दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी निवासियों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी प्रायोगिक परियोजना

7856. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** . क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली मे झुग्गी झोपडी निवासियो के लिए चालू योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रायोगिक परियोजना के अनुसार क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ; और

(ख) उन्हे सरकार द्वारा कितने प्लाट और मकान दिये जायेगे अथवा कितने मकान बनाये जायेगे और वे कहा-कहा होगे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) (क) निर्णय को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) वर्तमान निर्देशनों के अनुसार, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, झुग्गी-झोपडी उन्मूलन योजना के अन्तर्गत विकसित/निर्मित किये जाने वाले प्लाट-टेनमेट निम्नलिखित है :—

टेनमेंट

(i) कालका जी में — 512

(ii) सीलमपुर मे — 112

25 वर्ग गज के प्लाट

(i) सीलम पुर — 842

(ii) मादीपुर चर्ण - 2566

(iii) वजीर पुर — 712

Advice by Vigilance Commission for Initiation of Proceedings Against an Officer in the Department of Food

6857. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the basis of Central Bureau of Investigation Report, the Vigilance Commission advised on the 18th Auguss, 1969 initiation of proceedings for a major penalty against a Gazetted Officer in the Department of Food ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The official has since been charge-sheeted by the competent authority and an Officer has been appointed to inquire into the charges framed against him The inquiry is in progress.

2500वीं महावीर जयन्ती के कार्यक्रम का प्रारूप

6858. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या प्रधान मन्त्री के निमन्त्रण पर कुछ प्रतिष्ठित सन्यासियो एव विद्वानो का एक शिष्टमण्डल 2500वी महावीर जयन्ती के अवसर को मानने के बारे मे उनसे मिला था और उन्होने उनको इस सम्बन्ध मे विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम का प्रारूप दिखाया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन मुख्य विषयों पर चर्चा की गई थी तथा अहिंसा के सिद्धान्तों का प्रभावी रूप से प्रचार करने के लिए क्या कोई नई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). भगवान महावीर के 2500 के निर्वाण महोत्सव समारोहों के बारे में सलाह देने हेतु भारत सरकार ने एक राष्ट्रीय समिति का गठन किया है। इस समिति में विशिष्ट अतिथियो के रूप मे जैन मुनि विद्वानों तथा अन्य

प्रमुख व्यक्ति शामिल हैं। इस समिति की बैठक प्रधान मन्त्री की अध्यक्षता में 12 अप्रैल, 1972 को नई दिल्ली में हुई, जिसमें समारोहों के दौरान किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों से सम्बन्धित अनेक सुझाव दिए गए। क्योंकि उस बड़ी सभा में कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप देना संभव नहीं था, इसलिए उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम को तैयार करने के लिए एक छोटी सी कार्यकारी समिति का गठन करने का निर्णय किया गया, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय समिति के लगभग 18 सदस्य होंगे। इस संबंध में आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Development of Calcutta

6859. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unrest prevalent in Calcutta during the last three years has hampered the implementation of the Projects that were to be undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission is hopeful that the outlay of Rs. 160 crores for the development of Calcutta could be spent before the current plan ends ; and

(c) the names of the Projects still to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

"Gainful Employment"—Book by President

6860. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new plan for jobs has been suggested by the President in his latest book "Gainful Employment" through land colonisation ;

(b) whether Government have examined the schemes mentioned in the book ; and

(c) if so, the action likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SIHGH) : (a) The booklet entitled "An Integrated Scheme for Gainful Employment through Land Colonization", by the President, deals with the question of organising rural communities through purposeful and creative channels of self employment. The aim is to undertake pilot projects in small, compact areas, in selected districts, to deal with all aspects of development, which should be able to provide employment progressively, in different economic pursuits, to every person, offering himself for work in that area. The pilot projects would be compact units of 1200 acres, capable of settling 200 faimilies. These would be self-dependent and, in the long run, self supporting. Suitable areas in States where lands, which are *prima-facie* fairly cultivable, needing minimum effort in regard to reclamation, and also having possibilities of irrigation, are to be selected.

2. The Scheme is meant to be centrally sponsored and centrally assisted at the initial development stage, its implementation being primarily the responsibility of the States. The role of Government would be one of benevolent supervision to ensure that the assistance—monetary and otherwise—, is properly utilized and accounted for. Certain fundamental responsibilities like health, provision of power, communication, education etc. will have to be a continuing governmental reeponsibility.

(b) and (c). The Scheme is being examined.

Instructions to Customs Officials regarding Plant Pests and Diseases

6861. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs Authorities are instructed to be vigilant against carriers of plant pests and diseases being imported ; and

(b) if so, the gist of the instructions issued in this behalf ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Under

the Customs Act 1961 and the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, it is the responsibility of the Customs Authorities to ensure that there is no danger to human, or animal health from the import (and export) of plants etc. Before clearing the import of plants etc., therefore, the Customs Authorities invariably pass on the material to Plant Qurantine Staff who are posted at all important seaports, airports and inland routes from other countries. The plants etc. are thoroughly examined and if necessary, fumigated or disinfected otherwise by the quarantine staff before recommending its release by the Customs officials. The quarantine staff also recommend detention or destruction of unsuitable plant material. Similar assistance is also available to Customs Officials for checking air post parcels at the Foreign Post Office.

(b) No Special instructions have been issued to the Customs Authorities for remaining vigilant against carriers of plant pests and diseases. But recently the Plant Protection Directorate organized a short training course to enable the Customs Officials at Calcutta to be better acquainted with the provisions of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act and rules made under these Act. Such short courses are also planned for Customs Officials working in other places also.

Steps to preserve Wild Life

6862. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Guy Mountfort, a trustee of the World Wild Life Fund, said in New Delhi on the 18th April, 1972 that forty years ago there were 40,000 tigers in India and today there are just 2,000 of them ;

(b) if so, the present position ; and

(c) the steps being taken to preserve wild life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures reported are not based on an authentic census of tigers. Their correctness cannot be verified. Government has already planned a detailed census of Indian tigers in the country during this summer, and the results will be known in the next three months or so.

(c) (1) More wild life habitats are being declared as Sanctuaries and National Parks to provide protection to wild life.

(2) Many endangered species have been banned for shooting.

(3) Several rare animals and their products have been banned for export, and the export of certain other animals and products thereof is regulated.

(4) Wild life legislation and wild life administration is being strengthened.

(5) More funds are being made available for wild life protection.

(6) A training centre for imparting scientific knowledge to inservice personnel has been opened at the forest Research Institute & Colleges at Dehradun, and 3 batches of trainees have been trained. Research on wild life will also be carried out in this Institution.

सहकारी समितियों के लिए नियम

6863. **श्री अम्बेश** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी समिति के पंजीकरण से पहले उसके पदाधिकारियों को आदर्श नियम, उप-नियम दिखाए/दिए जाते है जिनके आधार पर प्रस्तावित समिति नियम बना सके ;

(ख) क्या पंजीकरण से पहले इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि कोई एक व्यक्ति ही समिति की सम्पत्ति का पूरा लाभ न उठाता रहे ;

(ग) क्या समिति का कोई सदस्य इसका वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी ही हो सकता है; और

(घ) क्या सम्बद्ध अधिनियम अथवा नियमों में इस आशय का कोई उपबंध/संदर्भ है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) सहकारी विधि समिति ने 1957 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में महत्वपूर्ण तथा प्रचलित किस्मो की सहकारी समितियो के लिए जो आदर्श उपविधिया तैयार की थी वे राज्यो को परिचलित की गई थी और इसी किस्म की उपविधिया सहकारी समितियो के पर्यवेक्षको के परामर्श के लिए राज्य सहकारिता विभागों तथा राज्य सहकारी सघो के पास उपलब्ध है। सामान्यतया, ये उपविधिया कम कीमत पर आउट राइट क्रय के आधार पर भी उपलब्ध है।

(ख) जी हा। "सहकारिता" राज्य विषय है और अलग-अलग राज्य कानूनो मे अलग-अलग उपबन्ध है।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ राज्य अधिनियमो (उदाहरणार्थ आध्र प्रदेश तथा मद्रास) मे कोई भी व्यक्ति समिति के सदस्य के रूप मे प्रवेश लेने का पात्र नही होगा, यदि वह समिति का वैतनिक कर्मचारी है। मद्रास अधिनियम के अधीन पजीकृत समिति का सदस्य, सदस्य नही रहेगा, यदि वह समिति का वैतनिक कर्मचारी बनता है। परन्तु दोनो राज्यो मे उस समिति को यह बात लागू नही है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य अपने सदस्यो को रोजगार देना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1965 के अधीन नाबालिग सहित किसी भी व्यक्ति जो समिति के कारोबार मे मौसमी अथवा अस्थायी कार्यकर्त्ता अथवा प्रशिक्षु है अथवा अन्यथा इस किस्म के कारोबार मे दिलचस्पी लेने वाला है, को सहयोगी सदस्य के रूप में प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है।

साधारणतया सदस्य के रूप मे प्रवेश देने की शर्तें तथा सेवा मे भर्ती करने की शर्तें उपविधियो के अधीन आती है।

सामान्यतया श्रमिकों की सहकारी समितिया अपने वैतनिक कर्मचारियों को सदस्य बनने की अनुमति देती हैं।

Termination of Pregnancy Act 1972

6864 SHRI DASARATHA DEB. : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the concrete steps, taken by the Government of Tripura to implement the provision of the termination of Pregnancy Act 1972 ,

(b) if so, main features thereof ; and

(c) if not, the arrangements made to provide surgical facilities for abortion in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Rural Housing Scheme

6865. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
SHRI RAMKANWAR :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether to provide tenements to shelterless people residing in rural areas, a scheme was approved by Government ;

(b) if so, the extent of amount which was granted to each State ; and

(c) whether these amounts have been utilised by the States and if so, the figures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) : (a) A new Scheme called the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in the Rural Area has been introduced in the Central sector from October, 1971. The Scheme provides for 100% grant assistance to the State Government etc. for acquisition and development of land to provide free house-sites to the eligible landless workers' families in rural areas in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. This Scheme, however, does

not envisage any assistance for construction of houses and it is expected that the beneficiaries will construct their houses either themselves with their own resources or with the assistance of the State Government etc

(b) and (c) No budget provision was made for implementation of this Scheme during 1971-72 During 1972 73 a provision of Rs 5 crores has been made in the budget grants of this Ministry Statewise allocation of this amount has not so far been decided as the requirements of all the State Governments in this regard are not yet known Sanction for grant-in-aid amounting to Rs 2,73,92,075 to the Government of Kerala Rs 25 41,000 to the Government of U P and Rs 14,36,000 to the Government of Mysore on the basis of proposals received from them has already been issued during April and May, 1972 Some proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Orissa, and Tamil Nadu are under examination, No returns of utilization have been received as yet since the sanctions issued very recently

Evening/Night Classes for Primary and Secondary Students

6866 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there are proposals to have evening/night classes in selected schools primary as well as secondary to facilitate education of working classes, and

(b) whether Government propose to assist the State Governments in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) The Education Commission (1961 66) had recommended that facilities for Part-time Education to workers should be provided on a large scale at the lower and higher secondary stages, in general and vocational courses

As School Education is a State subject, the Education Commission's above recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for adoption and implementation.

(b) All assistance to State Governments is given as block grant and no specific amount is given for this purpose

Massive Programme to control Population in Gujarat

6867 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has launched a massive programme to control population in Gujarat ,

(b) if so, the main features of this proppsed programme ,

(c) whether a Reorientation Course for its members in family planning devices has also been started , and

(d) if so, whether such massive programme to check the over population will be introduced in other States too ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b) The Indian Medical Association have not launched any massive programme to control population in Gujarat The Government of Gujarat have, however, recently entrusted to the Ahmedabad branch of the Indian Medical Association the task of running 17 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres out of 168 such centres in Gujarat from 1st April, 1972

(c) Yes

(d) wherever Indian Medical Association branches and other voluntary organisations come forward to undertake Family Planning work, they are fully encouraged to do so and also given financial assistance

आवास समस्या के समाधान के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को ऋण

6868. **डा० संकटा प्रसाद** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों की आवास समस्या के समा-

धान के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को ऋण देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितना और किन शर्तों पर ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) (क) दिल्ली, बिना विधान सभा के एक संघ क्षेत्र होने के कारण, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, तृतीय पक्ष को ऋण देने के लिए निधियां दिल्ली प्रशासन को उपलब्ध की जाती है।

(ख) दिल्ली मे इन योजनाओ के लिए 1972-73 के लिए की गई बजट व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

(i) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना	85
(ii) मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना	125

निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक ऋणी से ऋण का ब्याज सहित मूलधन समान वार्षिक किस्तो मे, जो 25 से अधिक नही होती, तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत 20 किस्तो मे वसूल किया जाता है। ऋण की ब्याज की दर वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर निर्धारित की जाती है। दिल्ली मे आवासीय समस्या को और कम करने हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने, हाल ही मे, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के लिए बडे पैमाने पर मकानो का निर्माण आरम्भ किया है। 1971-72 के वर्ष तक प्राधिकरण ने 14,337 मकानो/फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया था तथा अगले दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1972-74 के दौरान 18,000 और मकान/फ्लैट निर्माण करने का उसका प्रस्ताव है। इस मन्त्रालय के आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने प्राधिकरण को निम्न आय वर्गों के लिए 3,500 रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण हेतु $6\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज दर पर 300 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं।

भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के बारे में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री तथा राजस्व मंत्री के विचार

6869. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 13 और 14 अप्रैल, 1971 को दिल्ली मे आयोजित मुख्य मन्त्रियो के सम्मेलन में बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री तथा राजस्व मन्त्री ने भी भाग लिया, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के बारे मे उन के क्या विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) कृषि मन्त्री ने जोत की अधिकतम सीमा की छूट के सम्बन्ध मे विचार करने के लिए दिनाक 14 अप्रैल, 1972 को हुई मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक के सम्बन्ध मे दिनाक 17 अप्रैल, 1972 को लोक सभा मे पहले ही वक्तव्य दे दिया है। बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री तथा राजस्व मन्त्री ने बैठक की आम राय स्वीकार की।

Shrinkage in Acreage of Sugarcane and Decline in Supply of Sugarcane to Factories

6870. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether there has been a shrinkage in acreage under sugarcane cultivation in the country in the last few years ,

(b) whether there has also been a decline in the supply of sugarcane to mills in recent years ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The shrinkage in the acreage under sugarcane cultivation occurred to some extent in 1970-71 and 1971-72 as compared to the acreage in 1969-70

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government fixes only the minimum price of sugarcane payable by vacuum pan sugar factories, but the price actually paid is the one mutually agreed to between the factories and the cane growers. When the prices of sugar fell following the record production during 1969-70, the sugar factories by and large paid only the basic minimum prices fixed by the Government for sugarcane. This resulted in shrinkage of the area under sugarcane cultivation during 1970-71 and subsequent years.

Decline in supply of sugarcane to factories is attributable to—

(i) fall in production of sugarcane as a result of fall in area under sugarcane ;

(ii) damage to the crop by excessive rains and floods in the North and drought in some areas in the South ;

(iii) rise in price of gur and khandsari and consequent diversion of sugarcane to these industries.

Financial Assistance given to Tripura State for Minor Irrigation Scheme during Fourth Plan

6871. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount allocated to the State of Tripura for Minor Irrigation scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : The approved outlay under minor irrigation programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan for Tripura State is Rs. 100 lakhs.

Dredging of Comberjua Canal (Goa)

6872. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for dredging the Comberjua Canal (Goa) ;

(b) whether the dredging has already started in the canal ;

(c) whether the work is likely to be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is proposed that the work may be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) Land required for dumping the dredged material on both the banks of the canal has been acquired and action is being taken to place order for the construction and supply of the dredger required for undertaking dredging in the canal

Dredging of Champakara Canal

6873. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for dredging of the Champakara Canal leading to industrial complex near Cochin ;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter so far, and

(c) whether the work will be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After receipt of the Central Government's approval to the scheme in May, 1971, the Government of Kerala issued the requisite administrative approval in July, 1971. The scheme is to be executed by the State Government, and the requisite information regarding progress made is being collected.

(c) The intention is to complete the work during the Fourth Plan period.

संसद सदस्यों के बिजली के बिल तैयार किया जाना

6874. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों के आवासों के बिजली के बिलों को तैयार करने में असावधानी बर्ती जाती है;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों पर बिजली के बिलों की बकाया राशि को मौजूदा सदस्यों से वसूल किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या बकाया राशि न देने पर बिजली के कनेक्शन काट दिये जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं तथा दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि बिलों को बनाने मे बड़ी सावधानी बर्ती जाती है।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने बताया है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। परन्तु कुछ मामलों में ऐसा हो जाता है कि संसद सदस्य के अवकाश प्राप्त करने पर समिति को उनके द्वारा मकान खाली करने की सूचना नही दी जाती है और उस मकान में जो नये ससद सदस्य आते हैं वह अपने नाम पर बिजली का कनेक्शन नही मांगते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में बकाया रकम के नोटिस नए महानुभाव को दे दिये जाते है भले ही यह समिति में पंजीकृत उपभोक्ता के नाम पर होता है। यदि संसद सदस्य मकान खाली करने की सूचना दे दें और नये सदस्य बिजली का कनक्शन अपने नाम पर करने के लिए लिख दें तो यह गलती नहीं होगी।

(ग) संसद के वर्तमान सदस्यों द्वारा बकाया रकम के भुगतान न करने की स्थिति में जब उन्हें नोटिस देकर भुगतान करने का एक और अवसर देने पर भी उसका भुगतान नहीं होता, तब उनकी सप्लाई बन्द कर दी जाती है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Jobless Sailors

6875. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article in "Jugantor", a Bengali Daily published from Calcutta, in its issue dated the 22nd April, 1972 entitled "12,500 sailors have been suffering for want of any work", if so, his reaction thereto :

(b) the employment position in the Calcutta Dock and Port as in 1960, 1965 and 1972 ; and

(c) whether employment position has deteriorated, if so, the causes thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is not correct to say that 12,500 sailors are suffering for want of work. The total number of seamen registered as on 1.5.72 in Calcutta was 12,021 against 6,782 jobs available. Indian and foreign shipowners have been asked to transfer some ships for taking crew from Calcutta.

(b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the employment position of registered seamen in Calcutta Port The general employment situation of registered seamen in Calcutta as on Ist January in the years asked for is as follows :—

	1960	1965	1972
Number of registered seamen.	24,096	16,556	12,135
Number of jobs available.	13,692	8,430	6,520

(c) Yes, the main causes for loss in jobs at Calcutta are replacement of old vessels by new vessels with lower manning scale, automation of ships and withdrawal and scrapping of old vessels by foreign shipowners.

Appointment of Group to Study Conservation of Indian Tiger

6876. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has decided to set up a Special Working Group to study ways to conserve the Indian Tiger, which is in the danger of becoming extinct within ten years ;

(b) if so, the Members thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Task Force has been constituted during the 8th Meeting of the Executive Committee of Indian Board of Wild Life.

(b) The Task Force consists of :—

(i)	Dr. Karan Singh, Chairman, Indian Board of Wild Life.	Chairman
(ii)	Shri Dharamkumarsinhji, Vice Chairman, Indian Board for Wild Life.	Member
(iii)	Mrs. Anne Wright.	Member
(iv)	Shri Zafar Futehall, I Honey, Secretary, B.N.H.S.	Member
(v)	Shri Dulcep Mathai	Member
(vi)	Shri T. N. Srivastava, I.G.F.	Member
(vii)	Shri K. S. Sankhla	Member
(viii)	Shri S. R. Chowdhury, S.R.O,. Wild Life, Dehra Dun.	Member
(ix)	Joint Secretary (Finance) Department of Agriculture	Member
(x)	Shri N. S. Adkoli Asstt, I.G.F.	Member
(xi)	Shri Ranjit Singh, Deputy Secretary,	Member, Secretary
(xii)	Secretary, Department of Agriculture,	Permanent invitee

(c) The report is likely to be submitted to the Government in about 3 months' time.

Ceiling of Urban Property

6877. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would bring a bill in this session of Parliament to put a ceiling on Urban property ;

(b) whether a number of States had asked Centre to bring the bill ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) 12 States and one Union Territory have asked for a uniform Central legislation for imposition of a ceiling on urban property. 6 States have also forwarded resolutions under Article 252 of the Constitution.

(c) The Government of India appointed a Study Group to consider the replies received from the States and the Group submitted their Report on the 15th April 1972. Decisions on the recommendations are yet to be taken. Necessary legislation will be introduced after the States have delegated the power to the Centre to legislate.

Restoration of Cut for Admission in Engineering Institutions

6878. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to restore 30 per cent

cut in admissions to the Engineering Institutions.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 22nd April, 1972 recommended that in view of the anticipated demand for technical personnel for the Fifth Plan, admissions to technical institutions should be restored to the original targets in stages after ensuring adequate instructional facilities in the institutions and without lowering admission requirements.

Government will take further action in consultation with Planning Commission.

Shifting of Central Government Offices to States

6879. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether, keeping in view the increasing population in Delhi, Government have made any plans to shift some Central Government Offices to the States ; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, It has been the policy of Government since 1948, *inter alia*, for the following reasons to shift such Central Government offices outside Delhi as can function from other places without detriment to their administrative efficiency :—

(i) The extremely limited possibility of further construction of office and residential accommodation in Delhi because of the excessive pressure on land and the various civic services due to the steady and large increase in population in the Capital.

(ii) Need for relieving congestion, in the matter of office and residential accommodation.

(iii) Need for making provision for the possible expansion of the Ministries/ Departments such as Defence, External Affairs, Home etc , which should necessarily, on strategic and other considerations, be retained m Delhi.

In pursuance of this policy, Government undertakes a screening from time to time, to determine which Central Government offices operating in Delhi could be shifted outside without their administrative efficiency being impaired.

दिल्ली में अनिर्णीत पड़े चालान किये गये मामलों की संख्या

6880. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में इस समय मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम के अधीन यातायात पुलिस द्वारा चालान किये गये मामले भारी संख्या में अनिर्णीत पड़े है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) इन मामलो को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Alleged Seizure of Indian Antiques at Palam Airport

6881. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Indian antiques were seized from a senior Government official by the Customs and Central Bureau of Investigation at Palam Airport on the 21st April, 1972 ;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter and if so, the outcome thereof , and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) According to a report received from the Central Bureau of Investigation, a senior Government official, who was on transfer from his posting abroad reached Palam Airport Delhi on 21st April 1972 and as there was some information that he was carrying antiques with him, he was asked about it The official voluntarily left with the Customs his baggage, which was taken over by the Central Bureau of Investigation, and an inventory of the articles was prepared According to the report the baggage was found to contain certain items allegedly of antique value The official said that he had taken the objects out of India in 1964 when he left for his official foreign posting and had not taken any export licence for the same Since export of antiques out of India without obtaining export licence constitutes an offence under the Antiquities (Export Control) Act 1947 a case has been registered against the official

Government have appointed an Expert Committee to examine these alleged antiquities and further action will be taken as necessary

Indian Experts sent abroad for Higher Study and Training

6882 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any definite policy and well-planned schemes under which Experts from educational institutions are sent abroad for higher study and training ,

(b) if so, whether there is any stipulation that the expert will serve in his parent institution after return from abroad , and

(c) the number of persons sent abroad in 1971-72 for such purposes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) No, Sir However under various technical assistance programmes, Indian personnel are sent abroad for training They are usually referred to as trainees or fellows

(b) Yes Sir On completion of training the candidate is required to return to the same area of activity so that he/she may transmit the benefit of his/her training adequately to his/her field of work

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible

Admission of Students of Indian Origin in Medical and Engineering Colleges

6883 SHRI S N MISRA
SHRI B R SHUKLA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any arrangements have been made for reservation of seats in Medical and Engineering Colleges in India during the last two years for students of Indian origin domiciled abroad ,

(b) if so the number of seats in Medical and in Engineering College and the names of Colleges , and

(c) the names of foreign countries from which they came ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) No seats are reserved exclusively for students of Indian origin domiciled abroad However, seats are reserved each year for foreign students including students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and holding foreign passports

(b) The seats reserved for foreign students including students of Indian origin in Engineering and Medical colleges during the last two years are as indicated below —

Year	Engineering Colleges	Medical Colleges
1970-71	231	131
1971 72	313	106

A list each of Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges where seats were reserved is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3018/72].

(b) The students generally came from the following countries ;—

Aden	Lebanon
Afghanistan	Malaysia
Arab Republic of Egypt	Malawi
Bahrain	Mauritius
Bangladesh	Morocco
Bulgaria	Nepal
Burma	Nigeria
Ceylon	Poland
Ethiopia	Rhodesia
Fiji	Singapur
France	South Africa
Guyana	Syria
Iran	Tanzania
Iraq	Thailand
Jordan	Trinidad and Tobago
Kenya	Uganda
Kuwait	Zambia

Subscription of General Provident Fund of Teachers of Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation

6884. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subscription of General Provident Funds of Teachers under the Delhi administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not been accounted for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 ; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). So far as teachers working in Government Schools are concerned, the amount of General Provident Fund is deducted every month from the salary. The account is maintained by the A.G.C.R. The annual statements for the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 have not been received from A.G.C.R. so far.

The Middle Schools under the Delhi Municipal Corporation were transferred to the Delhi Administration with effect from 1-7-1970. The G.P.F. accounts of these teachers are ready upto the year 1971-72 including interest duly calculated. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have stated that as soon as the A.G C.R /Delhi Administration send the new G.P.F numbers allotted to them, the accounts will be transferred to A.G.C.R.

Relics of Hindu and Buddhist Temples found in Afghanistan

6885. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Hindu and Buddhist temples and relics have been found in Afghanistan and many other such relics are likely to be found there ;

(b) if so, the main features of such discoveries and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for further excavation works there ;

(c) whether steps have been taken for the preservation of such relics ; and

(d) is so, the nature of arrangements made thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The age-old cultural contacts between India and Afghanistan are well known and these manifest themselves in the form of numerous Buddhist stupas and shrines, Gandhara sculptures and other cultural relics including Asokan edicts, Indo-Bactrian coins and images of Hindu deities representing Ganesa, Surya, Mahishasurmardini, etc, found in Afghanistan.

The Royal Afghan Government takes its own decisions about excavations and preservation of ancient relics. However, through the kind courtesy of and in collaboration with that Afghan Government a team of the Archaeological Survey of India has been working since 1969 at Bamiyan, conserving the famous rock-cut shrines, which contain two large-sized Buddha images and mural paintings dating from the third to sixth centuries A.D. Substantial progress has been recorded and the project is likely to continue for another two seasons.

As regards excavation, steps are being taken to finalize an agreement with the Royal Afghan Government for taking up an excavation at Begram and exploration in the Farah region.

Financial Assistance to Cooperative Marketing Societies

6886. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has recently been provided by the Centre to the Cooperative Marketing Societies for constructing godowns ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and extent of financial assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No financial assistance has recently been provided by the Centre to cooperative marketing societies for constructing godowns. However, in order to augment storage capacity with the cooperatives a new Central Sector Scheme for cooperative storage has been recently introduced.

(a) The main features of the scheme and extent of financial assistance envisaged are stated below :—

(i) The scheme has been formulated to enable the creation of an additional storage capicity of 10 lakh tonnes in the cooperative sector during the last two years of the Fourth Plan, for storing agricultural produce and inputs, both at village level and mandi/rail head level.

(ii) The Scheme envisages a total outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores. The loan component, *i.e.* Rs. 9.40 crores, being 62½% of the total outlay, is proposed to be advanced to the State Governments as long-term loan.

(iii) The needs of storage of cooperative societies in areas of significant agricultural potential and at markets or other points where the assembly of agricultural produce or inputs is being hampered for want of storage will be specifically served.

(iv) The financial assistance would be provided as per the actual cost of construction and the type of godowns required to be constructed in a particular area, but, on an average, the cost of construction of godowns has been taken at Rs. 150/- per tonne.

(v) The village cooperatives and cooperative marketing/processing societies functioning at primary, district, regional or apex level will be considered for financial assistance for construction of godowns. Bigger cooperative processing societies, such as sugar factories, spinning mills and jute mills, will not be provided financial assistance for construction of godowns under the scheme. Programmes already sanctioned or proposed for assistance by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation will not be taken up under this scheme.

(vi) Cooperatives having no storage facility, owned or hired, will be given first preference ; secondly cooperatives having inadequate storage capacity will be considered ; and thirdly cooperatives intending to construct godowns for replacing hired capacity already available with them will be taken up.

(vii) It is envisaged that construction work should ordinarily be completed in not more than two working seasons and within a year of acquisition of the site. The first instalment of assistance will be given only after site has been acquired or is available with the society concerned.

Dry-Dock in Assam

8887. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision of dry-dock in Assam ;

(b) who is undertaking this work ;

(c) whether the work has been started ; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Bhagavati Committee on Inland Water Transport have recommended provision of a floating dry-dock and repair facilities in Assam. The proposal in question is being examined in consultation with the Government of Assam and the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, who have a large fleet in Assam and are in need of these facilities for their vessels.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Farm Finance without cleaner Cooperative Bank system in West Bengal

6888. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Hindustan Standard* Calcutta ; dated 26th April, 1972 under the caption "No improvement in farm Finance without a cleaner cooperative bank system" ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ; and

(c) the exact position with regard to utilisation of farm finance in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The working of the Cooperative Credit Institutions in West Bengal is being studied in detail by an expert Team of senior officers of the Reserve Bank of India, Central Government and the State Government. Action to remedy the defects will be considered on receipt of the report of the Team.

(c) Due to heavy accumulation of overdues only 11 out of 21 Central banks in West Bengal were sanctioned credit limits by the Reserve Bank during 1971-72. These eleven banks could utilise the limits to the maximum extent of Rs. 335 lakhs against Rs. 497 lakhs sanctioned by Reserve Bank.

Persons studying in U.S.A. and U.K. for Medical Profession

6889. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons qualified in medical profession who are studying in USA and UK, either as private practitioners or engaged in service ;

(b) has any of them applied for jobs in India ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

"अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" अभियान के अन्तर्गत छोटे किसानों को पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बनाई गई योजनाएं

6890. **श्रीमती मिनिमाता अगमदास** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" अभियान के अन्तर्गत किसानों को पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये बनाई गई विभिन्न योजनाओं की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इन योजनाओं का छोटे किसान भी लाभ उठा सकते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये भी ऐसी योजनाएं बनाई हैं और यदि हां, तो इसको कब और किस प्रकार लागू किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) कृषकों को सिंचाई सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये प्रारम्भ की गई योजनाओं

में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं :—

(I) सतही जल भंडारण परियोजनायें, जिसमें सिंचाई के उद्देश्य से नालों तथा नदियों का जल एकत्र किया जाता है ।

(II) पथान्तरी योजनायें, जिनका उद्देश्य बिना किसी भंडारण की व्यवस्था के नालों के जल की सप्लाई का अपवाह मोड़ गुरुत्व बहाव सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करना है ।

(III) उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाएं, जिनमें पम्पिंग के द्वारा नदी, नालों तथा झीलों से जल निकाला जाता है ।

(IV) भूमिगत जल के उपयोग के लिए नलकूपों (सार्वजनिक तथा गैर-सरकारी) का निर्माण ।

(V) भूमिगत जल के उपयोग के लिये खुदाई (खुले) के कुओं का निर्माण ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-70 से 73-74 तक) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के परिव्यय तथा संस्थागत वित्त से लगभग 170 करोड़ रुपये के लागत की सिंचाई योजनायें कार्यान्वित किये जाने की आशा है ।

Target for Production of Foodgrains in Bihar

6891. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of production of foodgrains and other crops fixed by the Government of Bihar for the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : The following targets for the production of foodgrains and other important crops have been fixed in Bihar for the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan :

Crop	Unit	Target for 1972-73	Target for 1973-74
Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	102.00	114.00
Oilseeds	-do-	1.40	1.70
Sugarcane (Gur)	-do-	7.00	7·50
Jute and Mesta	Lakh bales	10.00	11.00

(b) These targets are considered feasible as these have been agreed to by the Bihar Government in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission.

Requirement of Fertilisers in Bihar for 1972-73

6892. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of Bihar to achieve the target of production of foodgrains and other crops ; and

(b) the allotment made by his Ministry for 1972-73 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) : and (b). The net requirements of fertilisers (in terms of plant nutrients) of the Bihar State for 1972-73 as agreed upon in the Zonal Conference held on May 12, 1972 are 106,700 tonnes of Nitrogen, 9,900 tonnes of P 205 and 5,000 tonnes of K20. Out of these requirements, the manufacturers, will supply 28,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 5,500 tonnes of P 205 ; the rest will be supplied by the Central Fertiliser Pool to the extent the imported stock permit.

The Central Fertiliser Pool makes allotment to States for each quarter of the year in

the light of the season and the availability of imported stock. The Pool has made an allotment of 6,460 tonnes of Nitrogen to Bihar for the first quarter of 1972-73. The remaining requirements of the State will be met during the ensuing quarters.

Supply of Fertiliser to Bihar for Rabi Cultivation in 1971-72

6893. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Eastern Zonal Conference held in Calcutta in September, 1971, Government in consultation with the indigenous manufacturers, directed them to supply 1.30 lakh tonnes of fertilizer in Bihar for Rabi cultivation in 1971-72 ;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers supplied by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for Rabi sowing in 1971-72 ; and

(c) the fertilizers supplied by the indigenous manufacturers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the Eastern Zonal Conference held in September, 1971 it was decided that the manufacturers would supply a quantity of 1.31 lakh tonnes of fertilisers (material) to Bihar during Rabi, 1971-72.

(b) and (c). The Fertiliser Corporation of India have reported that they have supplied a Total quantity of 61,500 tonnes of fertiliser products to the State during Rabi, 1971-72 ; while other manufacturers have reported a supply of total quantity of 14,561 tonnes. In terms of nutrients, these give a total supply of 18,329 tonnes of N and 2,640 tonnes of P 205. But, according to a report received from the State Government, a total of 25,706 tonnes of NK5463 tonnes of P205 were received from the manufacturers. The discrepancy may be due to the fact that some manufacturers may not have reported their sales to the Bihar Government.

Development of Pilot Project for Succour and Development of Santhal Paharias in Bihar

6894. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce a Centrally sponsored Development Pilot Project for the succour and development of Santhal Paharias, who live in the hills in the District of Santhal Pargana in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal under the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is, however, pointed out that out of the six Pilot Tribal Development Projects sanctioned in the entire country during the Fourth Plan, one project has been sanctioned for Singhbhum district of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of the Central Land Reforms Committee

6895. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the land reforms issue in the country ;

(b) whether a meeting of Central Land Reforms Committee has been held during May, 1972 ;

(c) if so, the points discussed therein and decisions taken thereon ; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to handle the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The principal measures recommended for securing the objectives of land policy were the abolition of intermediary tenures ; reform of the tenancy system including fixation of fair rent, security of tenures for the tenants ; ceiling on land holdings and consolidation of holdings.

Intermediary tenures have been almost completely abolished, bringing 20 million tenants

into direct relationship with the State and making available to State Governments extensive areas of cultivable waste land which have been distributed to landless agriculturists.

Provisions for regulation of rent have been adopted in most of the States. In Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh, Old Himachal area of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Delhi, Goa and Dadra Nagar Haveli the maximum rent has been fixed at 4th of the gross produce or less.

Provisions for security of tenure have been adopted by several States such as Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and Delhi. Provisions have also been made in several States for bringing tenants into direct contact with the State and enabling them to acquire ownership. As a result about 3 million tenants and share-croppers have acquired ownerships of about 3 million hectares.

Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States though success in this field has been meagre. Only about a million hectares of land have been declared surplus or taken possession of by State Governments.

Provision has been made for consolidation of holdings in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. In Haryana and Punjab consolidation of holdings has been completed. In Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra considerable progress has been made. Upto the end of 1968-69 an area of 33,931,000 hectares had been consolidated. The level to be achieved upto the end of 1973-74 is expected to be 44,769,000 hectares.

(b) to (d). The Central Land Reforms Committee met on 8th and 9th May, 1972 to consider whether lands perennially irrigated or getting irrigation for two crops from private sources should be equated with land getting irrigation from public sources. It was decided that on policy issues decisions should be taken after consulting the Chief Ministers. Other policy-issues that were mentioned during the meeting related to the definition of the term family for the purpose of application of ceiling; giving retrospective effect to ceiling legislation; level of ceiling for future acquisition; income from land; order of priority for distribution of surplus land; whether land owned throughout the country should be taken into account for the purposes of ceiling; and prevention of fragmentation.

Unsold Books lying with National Book Trust

6896. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether unsold books worth more than Rs. 50 lakhs are lying with the National Book Trust ;

(b) the reasons for accumulation of stock over the years ;

(c) the reason for losing an order for Rs 70,000 worth of books from one State ; and

(d) the steps being taken to dispose of accumulated stock ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) According to the latest figures, the National Book Trust has books in stock worth about Rs. 38 lakhs for sale.

(b) The main reason for the accumulation of stock is the rapid expansion of the publishing activity of the Trust during the last two to three years It normally takes about three years for an edition to sell. About 25 titles in Hindi and 29 titles in English have been completely sold out.

(c) The Trust has not lost any order for Rs. 70,000 from any State Government. On the other hand, all orders placed by the State Governments have been promptly executed except one order received on March 30, 1972, to be supplied before the end of the financial year for five Hindi titles worth Rs. 3,600 which were out of print.

(d) The Trust has recently reorganised its Sales Unit and has also entered into a contract with some reputed distributors who have undertaken to sell entire editions of the Trust's publications within a period of five years. The sale figures for the last four years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1968-69	1,00,357.31
1969-70	3,20,598 08
1970-71	5,69,280.00
1971-72	11,00,000 00 (approximately).

वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा अधिक ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध

6897. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उस राज्य को वर्ष 1972-73 मे अधिक ट्रैक्टर दिये जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान राज्य को और ट्रैक्टरों के आवंटन के लिए ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी, राज्य के लिए ट्रैक्टरों का आवंटन, भारत सरकार द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों के आयात करने के लिए कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप देने के पश्चात् ही किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सुविधा

6898. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :**
श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की सुविधाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई तथा राज्य ने कितनी धनराशि व्यय की ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की जलपूर्ति योजनाओ के लिये 1950 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। इस रकम में से 800 लाख रुपये ग्राम जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित किए गए है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जलपूर्ति योजनाओ पर खर्च की गई रकम का पता लगाया जा रहा है और प्राप्त होने पर सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्यान विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता देने का अनुरोध

6899. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** . क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे उद्यान विकास का कार्य पिछडा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अथवा उद्यान परिषद् मे विकास कार्य पूरा करने के लिए कोई सहायता देने की माग की है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में कला तथा संस्कृति संबंधी संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता

6900. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कला तथा संस्कृति

सम्बन्धी संस्थाओ को वित्तीय सहायता देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश मे ऐसी सस्थाओ के नाम क्या है और वर्ष 1970-71 मे उन्हे कितनी सहायता राशि मिली ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना नही है जिसके अन्तर्गत एकमात्र मध्य प्रदेश मे कला और सास्कृतिक सगठनो को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। तथापि सस्कृति विभाग और दो राष्ट्रीय अकादमियो अर्थात् सगीत नाटक अकादमी और ललित कला अकादमी मे कुछ योजनाए है जिनके अन्तर्गत सारे देश मे कला और सास्कृतिक सगठनो को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) 1970 71 वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश मे कला और सास्कृतिक सगठनो को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिये गए थे

स्वैच्छिक सांस्कृतिक सगठनो को भवन अनुदानों के लिए योजना

(1) रामाकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, रायपुर
21,050 रुपये

(2) आर्टिस्ट्स कम्बाइन, ग्वालियर
2,000 रुपये

सगीत कला के क्षेत्र मे कार्य कर रहे सास्कृतिक सस्थाओ को सहायक अनुदान देने की सगीत नाटक अकादमो की योजना

(1) रगा श्री लिटिल बैले ट्रूप, ग्वालियर
30,000 रुपये

(2) आर्टिस्ट्स कम्बाइन, ग्वालियर
5,000 रुपये

(3) शंकर गधर्व महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर
3,000 रुपये

(4) भारतीय संगीत महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर
2,000 रुपये

मान्यता प्राप्त कला सगठनो और राज्य अकादमियो को वित्तीय सहायता देने की ललित कला अकादमी की योजना

(1) एम० पी० कला परिषद, भोपाल
5,000 रुपये

(2) महाकोशल कला परिषद, रायपुर
3,000 रुपये

(3) ललित कला केन्द्र, ग्वालियर 2,000 रुपये

मध्य प्रदेश मे पब्लिक स्कूलो के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान

6901 **श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मत्रालय के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के पब्लिक स्कूलो को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुदान दिये है और यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों मे वर्षवार कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ख) अनुदान देने का क्या आधार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मत्रालय तथा सस्कृति विभाग मे उपमत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) पिछले तीन वर्षो के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के पब्लिक स्कूलो को कोई अनुदान नही दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विज्ञापित पद

6902. **श्री अवधेश चन्द्र सिंह** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

द्वारा जुलाई, 1969 से अब तक विभिन्न पदों के लिए किए गए विज्ञापनों में परिवर्तन किए गए है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) तथा (ख). विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, प्रोफेसरों, रीडरों तथा प्राध्यापकों के लगभग 60 पदो के विज्ञापनों मे मामूली परिवर्तन किए गए थे। विभिन्न विभागों की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, यह परिवर्तन अनिवार्य थे।

Cultivation of Virginia flu cured Tobacco

6903. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for the development of Virginia Flu-cured tobacco in light soil area, an area of nearly 23,000 hectares was brought under cultivation during the season just ended ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether, about 16 per cent of the total Virginia tobacco produced in the country during 1971-72 was from light soil ; and

(d) whether planned cultivation of tobacco has been undertaking to relieve the hard-pressed tobacco growers of the problem of disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes Sir. An area of 22,309 hectares has been brought under cultivation during 1971-72 under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for the development of v.f.c. tobacco.

(b) About 16.76 million kgs. of tobacco was produced under the scheme in 1971-72, the scheme is being implemented in the light areas and soil the tobacco produced from these areas is of better quality.

(c) Production estimates of tobacco for the current year are not yet available. It is, therefore, not possible at present to compare the production from the Centrally Sponsored scheme with the total production of v f.c. tobacco.

(d) Efforts are being made to plan the production of required type of tobacco and to discourage the growing of tobacco in undesirable areas through advice and publicity.

During the current year arrangements were made for the disposal of tobacco lying unsold with the growers in Andhra Pradesh through the State Trading Corporation which purchased 9.3 million kgs. of tobacco from the growers.

Facilities given to Expelled Students by B.H U.

6904. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some expelled students were given hostel accommodation, financial assistance and other facilities by the authorities of Banaras Hindu University ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Scale of Pay of Sales Assistant in Delhi Milk Scheme

6905. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Sales Assistant carries higher responsibilities than the post of Mate in D. M. S All-Day Milk Stalls in view of the fact that the Sales Assistants have to deal with cash ;

(b) if so, the reason for having the same scale of pay for Sales Assistants and Mates though the Mates are only to work as labourers ;

(c) whether Government propose to raise the scale of pay of Sales Assistants in D M.S.; and

(d) if not, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) . (a) No, Sir. The post of Sales Assistant does not carry responsibilities higher than the responsibilities attached to the post of Mates. Sales Assistants are not required to handle cash.

(b) to (d). The scales of pay for both categories are identical. Educational qualifications as prescribed in the recruitment rules are the same. Sales Assistants work in All Day Milk Stalls where their duties involve assisting the Managers of the Stalls and Counter service. The duties of many mates in the Delhi Milk Scheme are more difficult and arduous than those of Sales Assistants. There is, therefore, no proposal to revise the pay scale of Sales Assistants and make it higher than that of Mates.

Small Farmers Development Agency Projects in Eastern Madhya Pradesh

6906. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Districts from the Eastern Region of Madhya Pradesh like Rewa, Sidhi were also given consideration under small farmers development agency ;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of these projects during Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the number of projects out of them sanctioned in the second half of 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The districts selected in Madhya Pradesh under Small Farmers Development Agency scheme are (i) Chhindwara (ii) Ratlam-Ujjain (iii) Bilaspur and under Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency are (i) Durg and (ii) Raison Sehore. Hewa and Sidhi have not been included. The districts were selected on the basis of the recommendations of the State Government.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores for each SFDA and a sum of Rs one crore to each MFAL agency is expected to be released by the Central Government during the Fourth Plan period ;

(c) The two MFAL projects of Durg and Sehore-Raisen were sanctioned in November, 1970, *i.e.*, the latter half of the financial year 1970-71.

Loan Disbursed to small Farmers in Madhya Pradesh

6907. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money disbursed during the year 1970-71, short, medium and long, among the identified small farmers in Madhya Pradesh, District-wise ; and

(b) how far this loan has helped the beneficiaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) According to the Progress Reports received from the agencies, the loans disbursed to small farmers in Small Farmers Development Agency Projects, of Madhya Pradesh, up to 30th June, 1972 are given below .

Rs. in lakhs

S.F.D.A.	*Short-term*	*Medium-term*	*Long-term*
1. Bilaspur	21.91	2.55	5.62
2. Chhindwara	16.03	2.77	3.94
3. Ratlam-Ujjain	32.74	NA	6.03

M.F.A.L. Agencies, Durg and Raisen-Sehore, were registered only on 3.2.1971 and 5 3 1971. respectively and were engaged only in preliminary work such as identification of participants, during the year ending 30th June, 1971 ; and

(b) The short-term loans issued were for seasonal agricultural operations. The medium and long-term loans were for investment purposes The term loan assistance has helped the beneficiaries in investing in 900 dugwells, 180 motor pumpsets upto 30th June, 1971.

Vice-Chancellors Meeting Held at Ahmedabad

6908. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors was held in Ahmedabad on the 17th April, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Negotiation Meetings Pertaining to N F.C.

6909. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Education has informed the Vice-Chairman of the Employees Confederation, that the negotiation meetings would continue pertaining to National Fitness Corps and the date and time of the next meeting would be communicated shortly ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry had any further negotiations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The meetings were not for negotiation between the Ministry of Education and the representatives of the National Fitness Corps Employees Association but to examine if any of the terms of absorption offered by the State Governments were not considered satisfactory, so that they may be considered for taking up with the State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

Supervisory Staff Functioning in N.F.C.

6910. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Supervisory Staff functioning in National Fitness Corps with the expenditure incurred on them per annum and the distribution of Supervisory Staff in each State to the number of Instructional Staff along with the duties assigned to the Supervisory Staff ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : The Supervisory field staff of the National Fitness Corps comprise the grades of Regional Director, Senior Supervisor, Supervisor, Senior NDS Instructor Grades I & II. The total number of staff of these categories as on 1st April 1972 was 374 Of these, 219 Senior NDS Instructors Grade II were employed on instructional duties.

2. The annual expenditure on pay and allowances of the above mentioned supervisory staff is Rs. 18,87 000/- approximately. This includes pay, dearness pay, dearness allowance, house rent allowance and C C A where admissible but does not include other allowances like children, educational allowance, medical reimbursement, special allowances, travelling and daily allowances etc. Figures for these allowances have not been maintained separately for the supervisory staff even in the regional offices.

3. The distribution of the supervisory and instructional staff among various States is given in the statement laid or the Table of the House [*Placed in the Library See.* No. LT-3019/72]

4. At the time the National Discipline Scheme was in operation as a wholly centrally managed programme, the supervisory staff were performing administrative and field supervisory functions like supervision of the NDS instructors in schools, conducting refresher courses and holding NDS demonstrations. With the acceptance of the integrated programme of National Fitness Corps in 1965 and the decision to transfer the instructional staff to the States, it was also decided that the supervisory functions of the integrated National Fitness Corps programme should be the responsibility of the State Governments,

the Central Government being responsible only for liaison, sample checking, evaluation etc. at the State level. It was also then decided that the Senior NDS Instructors Grade II should be absorbed in instructional staff except for those who were really competent and qualified for supervisory duties who should be absorbed in the supervisory set up. In order to prepare the ground for the transfer of the National Fitness Corps staff to the States, a majority of the instructors and supervisors were transferred to their home States and a large number of Senior NDS instructors grade II were assigned instructional duties. Since the instructional staff could not be formally transferred to the States so far, the supervisory staff of the National Fitness Corps now assist the State Government in the Supervision of the work of the instructional staff in schools, and in liaison, checking, evaluation and in the administration and house-keeping duties of the instructional staff.

Posts of Senior Supervisor in N.F.C. Organisation

6911. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether five posts of Senior Supervisors were diverted to Regions without the consent of Ministry in the National Fitness Corps Organisation from the defunct Training Centres ;

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to rectify the irregularity ; and

(c) the duties assigned to these Senior Supervisors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Five posts of Senior Supervisors were transferred with the incumbents of these posts by the Director General, National Fitness Corps from the training establishments to various regions in India, for a specific task. The Director General, National Fitness Corps was competent to transfer posts from one place to another, but he did not seek prior sanction of the Ministry to continue these five posts in regions after the closure of the training establishments. This transfer was taken note of by Government at the time of issue of the next sanction for continuance of the staff for the National Fitness Corps Organisation.

(c) The main duty then assigned to these Senior Supervisors was to liaise with the State authorities and complete the transfer of control of the instructors working in the States to the State Governments by the target date then fixed by the Government of India for such transfer. Later, pending final decision of the Government of India regarding the effective date of the transfer of the instructors to the States, these officers have been helping the regional officers in administration and supervision of the staff working in their areas.

Tests by Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad Regarding Contamination of Pesticide Residue

6912. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tests carried out on various food articles at Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad have disclosed contamination of pesticide residue ;

(b) the main findings in regard to different food articles tested ; and

(c) the steps proposed to prevent such contamination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The Central Plant Protection Training Insitute, Hyderabad has carried out a small survey by analysing 500 samples of foodstuffs taken in and around Hyderabad with a view to determining the presence of residue of organochlorine insecticides. The objective of the survey was to develop the right timing and proper dosage of such insecticidal application so as to minimise the hazard from insecticide use. Out of 500 samples of cereals vegetables, fruits, milk, egg and meat, 255 were found to contain residues of organochlorine insecticides.

(b) The enclosed statement gives the break-up of samples taken from various types of foodstuffs and the samples found to contain residues. This small sample survey has established the need for a more detailed study of the residues in foodstuffs.

(c) The Health Department have already taken up the work of fixing the tolerance limits for residues of pesticides in different foodstuffs. Such tolerance limits for food-grains have already been fixed for 11 pesticides. Meanwhile with the introduction of the Insecticides Act from 1st August 1971, it is excepted to regulate, reduce and where necessary, gradually phase out the use of the more toxic and/or the more persistent pesticides.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of food material	Number of samples screened	Number of samples with residue
1.	Cereals & cereal products	107	48
2.	Eggs	17	10
3.	Fish	2	1
4.	Meat	18	5
5.	Milk	10	7
6.	Oils (vegetable)	5	1
7.	Pulses	25	8
8.	Vegetables (a) Leafy	23	12
	(b) starchy	91	62
	(c) others	202	101
		500	255

Urban Slum Clearance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

6913. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent thirty urban slum clearance schemes for assistance ;

(b) if so, the names of those urban centres and the cost of the scheme for each of such centres ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government to these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for a grant of approximately Rs. 1.25 crores from the Central Government on 100% subsidy basis for environmental improvement in slum areas in 30 municipalities. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been informed that only the city of Hyderabad is eligible for grant of assistance under the new central scheme. Project proposals for environmental improvement of 3 slum areas received from the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad have been approved at the total estimated cost of Rs. 38,42,100 and a sum of Rs. 9,63,000 has been released as first instalment.

Setting up Cold Storage Units at Mango Production Centre

6914. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to set up cold storage units at Mango production centres in the country ; and

(b) whether Government will consider setting up one such unit at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) There is no proposal for setting up cold storage units at mango production centres in the country by the Government of India. Full information is however being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Relevant information is being collected from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Practical Training to Engineering Graduates

6915. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have chalked out a plan for imparting practical training to the engineering graduates in the country ; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A programme of practical training in industry has been implemented to equip engineering graduates and diploma-holders with adequate practical experience for gainful employment. Over 10,000 training places are being secured each year in industrial establishments, technical departments of Government and other organisations and fresh engineering graduates and diploma-holders are selected for training by the Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras. The period of training is 12 months and each graduate trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 250/- p.m. and a diploma trainee Rs. 150/- p m The programmes of training are formulated by the officers of the Boards in consultation with industry. The officers of the Board priodically visit the training establishments to ensure that the programmes are implemented along correct lines.

Research on Effect of Milk on Heart

6916. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether milk is good for bones but bad for the heart, as analysed by a Washington doctor on the 9th April, 1972 ;

(b) whether any research was held in this regard in India ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Mini Sugar Plants and its Effect on Sugarcane Supply

6917. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are suggestions of setting up mini sugar plants in the various parts of the country ;

(b) whether the sugar cane supply position is likely to be worsened as a result thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the liberalised licensing policy, any industrial undertaking with fixed assets not exceeding Rs. one crore can be established without an industrial licence subject to certain conditions mentioned in the Government's Notification dated 19 2 1970. Under this provision, proposals for the registration of small and medium size cooperative sugar factories to be established in various parts of Maharashtra have been received and only four such units have so far been registered.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में संस्थाओं को भूमि आवंटन करने सम्बन्धी नियम

6918. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
श्री एस० एम० सिद्दैया :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 मे दिल्ली में किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितनी-कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई और आवंटित भूमि की शर्तें क्या हैं और क्या इस बारे मे विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ख) क्या संस्थाओं को भूमि के आवंटन के लिए सरकार ने अलग नियम बनाये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1971 में संस्थाओं को आवंटित भूमि की कुल कीमत कितनी है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) भूमि के आवंटन के लिए सरकारी नीति की निम्नलिखित प्रमुख निशेषताये है :—

(i) आवंटन ऐसे संस्थानों को किया जाता है जो सोसायटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1860 के अधीन पंजीकृत है और जिनका स्वरूप लाभ उठाना नही है ।

(ii) आवंटन पूर्व निर्धारित दरों पर किया जाता है ।

(iii) आवंटी-संस्थान के लिए उस तारीख के दो वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर अपने भवन का निर्माण पूरा करना अपेक्षित है जिस तारीख को संस्थान की भूमि दे दी गई, और

(iv) आवंटी-संस्थान के भंग हो जाने की स्थिति में भूमि उसी प्रकार के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्यों वाली एक पजीकृत संस्था को हस्तान्तरित की जानी है और ऐसा न हो पाये तो यह सरकार को वापिस मिल जाती है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पक्षियों की किस्मों की समाप्ति

6919. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के 'भारतीय पक्षियों की तीन किस्मों की समाप्ति, बहुत-सी किस्में समाप्ति की ओर' (थ्री इण्डियन बर्ड स्पेशीज एक्सटिंक्ट, मैनी आन दे') शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेरसिंह) : (क) जी हां । दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट, सरक्षण विषयक कार्यकारी दल द्वारा वातावरण सम्बन्धी योजना और समन्वय विषयक राष्ट्रीय समिति को प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर आधारित थी ।

(ख) लुप्तप्राय नसले पहले ही संरक्षित घोषित कर दी गई है । उनके निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी गई है । चिडियाघर मे लुप्तप्राय पक्षियों के प्रजनन को संरक्षण के अन्तर्गत, आरम्भ करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे है । वन्य प्राणी संरक्षण के लिए कानून को कड़ा करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Eradication of Unemployment in Rural Areas of Tripura

6920. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to eradicate rural unemployment has started functioning in the State of Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons provided employment in each Block, particulary in the Development Blocks in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of persons employed and the duration of their employment vary from scheme to scheme. Data of employment generated are collected in terms of mandays. The total number of mandays of employment created upto the end of February 1972, as reported by the State Government of Tripura, is 91,130. Since the district is taken for the appropriate unit for the allotment of funds the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment no date of generation of employment for the individual blocks are collected.

Social Welfare Programme Undertaken in Tripura

6921. SHRI DASARTHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the social welfare programme undertaken in Tripura during the last three years ; and

(b) the amount of Central assistance both in the form of grants and loans allocated for them, the amount actually utilised for the purpose and the extent to which the targets were achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proper Functioning of Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives in Kerala

6922. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives in Kerala lacks qualified training staff and that there is utter indiscipline amongst the trainees of this Intitute ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken to ensure its proper functioning so that the training programme may not be affected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) There are sixteen teaching posts in the Institute of which twelve are in gazetted grades. Three of the gazetted posts are vacant. The staff are recruited on the basis of qualifications, and all the gazetted posts are filled through the U.P.S.C. There have been no cases of any misbehaviour warranting disciplinary action amongst the trainees of the Institute.

(b) Action to fill the three vacant posts has been taken. All three vacancies have been referred to the UPSC, and a nomination in respect of one of the posts has been received.

Guidelines regarding Roles of Different Institutes under Indian Council of Agriculture Research

6923. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is necessary to lay down some guidelines regarding roles of different agencies *viz*, Central Institutes, States Institutes and Agricultural Universities of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to avoid duplication and overridings ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The roles of different agencies *viz*. Central Institutes, State Institutes and Agricultural Universities, have already been defined. The National Commission on Agriculture is also examining the above question and on the basis of the commissions recommendations further guidelines will be developed if necessary.

(b) The Workshops of the All India Agricultural Research Workers conducted under the All India Coordinated Research Improvement Projects sponsored by the ICAR provided the necessary forum for reviewing the research efforts of the State Research Institutions Agricultural Universities and Central Institutes thus avoiding duplication of research efforts.

Reaction of Foreign Delegations on Arrangement made at World Book Fair, New Delhi

6924. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the reaction of the foreign delegations who visited India during the World Book Fair held in New Delhi from 18th March, 1972 to the arrangements made at the Book Fair ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : From letters received by the National Book Trust, the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India

and the Government of India it appears that the arrangements made for the Book Fair were generally appreciated. Extracts from letters from some eminent delegates who attended the Fair are given in the statement attached.

Statement

(1) *Dr. Sigfred Taubert, Director, Frankfurt Book Fair, Frankfurt.*

I want to congratulate the National Book Trust upon the wonderful and successful handling of the World Book Fair and the Seminar. Both events with their international background expressed in a very convincing way the ideas of the International Book Year 1972. I am sure that all your foreign participants and guests returned to their home countries with the same feeling of satisfaction and gratitude as I.

In co-operation with the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India your Institution has created a new landmark towards the free flow of books in our time.

Dr. Sigfred Taubert in his letter to Mr. Julian Behrstock, UNESCO.

I would like to tell you that the seminar "Books for the Millions' turned out to be very interesting. Our Indian colleagues did their best to make this seminar a success and to offer an atmosphere which expressed the fundamental idea of the International Book Year 1972.

(2) *Dr. Gyorgy Boytha, Deputy Head of the International Division Bureau Hongrois Poural, Budapest (Hungary).*

I am pleased to convey on behalf of our Bureau the greatest appreciation for the excellent organising of the International Book Fair of India. I take this liberty to give voice to my recognition for the outstanding success of the Fair and to wish you in the future also such results in the international population of books.

(3) *Mr. J. A. Koutohoumow, Secretary General, Union International Des Editeurs, Geneva.*

The World Book Fair deserves to be repeated in the coming years, whether it should be every year or every two years is a question on which you will have to take a decision rapidly.

(4) *Mr. N. Mahmood, Green Book House Ltd. Dacca.*

This is a personal note to express my immense gratitude for being looked after so courteously during my stay in New Delhi in connection with the World Book Fair, which was so grand a success.

(5) *Mr. John Issacs, McGraw Hill, Singapore.*

A very inspiring Fair.

(6) *Mr. S. A. Klitgaard, Specialist in Book Development, UNESCO Regional Centre, Karachi (Pakistan).*

I want to congratulate you on the success of the Book Fair and the other events. The Fair was well organised and well attended. I was most impressed by the seminar and the meetings. This shows that India has lots of talents which can be used. I am sure that the events in New Delhi will initiate activities in the book world.

(7) *Mr. Juergen Gruner, Verlag Volk and Welt Kultur Und Fortschritt. 108 Berlin, Glinkastrasse 13-15.*

Being back now from my fascinating trip to Delhi I should like—also on behalf of my professional colleague Mr. Fritz Becker of Edition Leipzig—to thank you ever so much for your kind reception and hospitality. The visit of the World Book Fair and of the publishers and 'authors' meetings during the book fair were extremely useful and pleasant for me.

(8) *Mr. H. B. Chibuta, Secretary, Kenneth Kaunda Foundation, Lusaka (Zembia).*

On the whole, the International Seminar on Books for the Millions and the World Book Fair in particular were indeed successful.

(9) The High Commission of India in Zambia, Lusaka has reported that Mr. Roger Majula, a Zambian delegate to the World Book Fair appeared in a Television Programme to give his favourable impressions about the World Book Fair.

Bungalows occupied by Ministers

6925. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a complete list of the bungalows occupied by the various Ministers as on the 31st March, 1972 and the areas of each of the said accommodations ; and state :

(a) the actual commercial rent of each of the bungalows occupied by the individual Minister with the name and his designation ; and

(b) lay a statement in respect of each of the Ministers as to how much has been spent on renovation and maintenance in respect of each house in the financial year 1971-72 on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collec ed and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Electrical Fittings in respect of Ministers Offices and Residences

6926. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on electrical fittings and replacements in the Financial Year 1971-72 in respect of each of the Ministers' office and residence ; and

(b) the amount spent Minister-wise in the corresponding two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा पाठ्यक्रम में निर्धारित पुस्तकों के विदेशी लेखकों को रायल्टी के रूप में दी गई धनराशि

6927. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की ओर से विदेशी लेखकों को भारत सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग में लगी पुस्तकों के लिए रायलटी के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है;

(ख) विदेशी लेखकों की पुस्तकों की रायलटी में कमी करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया गया है; और

(ग) रायलटी एकदम बन्द करने के विषय में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) भारत सरकार अपने आप कोई पाठ्य-पुस्तक निर्धारित नही करती इसलिए यह प्रश्न नही उठता ।

(ख) ब्रिटेन व सयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से मानक पुस्तको के बारे में राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारों द्वारा अपेक्षित अनुवाद लाइसेंसों के संबध मे सम्बन्धित विदेशी प्रकाशको के साथ आदर्श सम्पर्क के लिए भारत सरकार ने बातचीत की है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मजूर की गई रायलटी दरें उचित हैं और स्थानीय मुद्रा विनियमो के अनुसार है ।

(ग) चूंकि भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कापीराइट अभिसमय का हस्ताक्षर कर्ता है इसलिए रायलटी भुगतान एक साथ बंद नही किया जा सकता ।

राजस्थान में विद्युत की सहायता से सिंचाई की जाने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल

6908. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान मे कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में विद्युत की सहायता से सिंचाई हो रही है अथवा उदयपुर जिले मे ऐसी कितने एकड़ भूमि है; और

(ख) शेष भूमि मे विद्युत की सहायता से सिंचाई करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) विद्युत पम्पसेटों से सिंचित क्षेत्र के अलग आंकड़े नही रखे जाते है ।

(ख) विद्युत पम्पसेटों से सिंचित क्षेत्र की वृद्धि के लिए उठाये गए कदमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है :—

(1) देहाती विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य योजना मे निधि निर्धारण को वरीयता देना ।

(2) पम्पसेटो को अधिक विद्युत देने के लिए संस्थानिक एजेन्सियो से, जिसमें केन्द्रीय देहाती विद्युतीकरण निगम सम्मिलित हैं, अतिरिक्त वित्तीय व्यवस्था करना ।

(3) भूमिगत जल की निकासी हेतु योजनाये बनाने के लिए सामूहिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना जिससे विद्युत लाइनों के विस्तार मे सुधार हो ।

सघन कृषि में प्रगति

6929. **श्री लालजी भाई :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 से 1972 की अवधि में सघन खेती के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस बारे में हुई प्रगति का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में यह असफल रही ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) से (ग). सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम, जैसे अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्में और बहु फसली खेती, साधारणरूप से समस्त राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जहा उन्हें आरम्भ किया गया है भली-भांति सफल हुए है । वर्ष 1969-70 मे अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल 114.1 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र लिया गया था तथा वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में क्रमश. 153.8 और 179.4 लाख हेक्टार क्षेत्र में खेती किए जाने का अनुमान है । इसी प्रकार, वर्ष 1969-70 मे बहु फसली खेती के अन्तर्गत 20.3 लाख हेक्टार अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाया गया था । वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में क्रमश: 17.8 और 19.8 लाख हेक्टार के अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र के इसके अन्तर्गत लिए जाने का अनुमान है । राज्यवार प्रगति विवरण 1 और 2 मे दिखाई गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गए । देखिये संख्या LT – 3020/72] कार्यनिष्पादन मे भिन्नता होती है । स्थानीय स्थितियों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए यह कहना कि किन राज्यों मे ये असफल सिद्ध हुई है सम्भव नही है ।

पुरातत्वीय विभाग द्वारा सुरक्षित संस्थानों पर व्यय की गई राशि

6930. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान पुरातत्वीय विभाग द्वारा सुरक्षित सस्थानों पर सरकार ने कितना रुपया व्यय किया है ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान इस मद पर अनुमानत कितना रुपया व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा 1971-7 में 66,33,000 रु० की राशि स्मारकों के संरक्षण पर खर्च की गई थी ।

(ख) 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान में 68,60,000 रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

दिल्ली स्थित लाल किला, कुतुब मीनार और चिड़ियाघर के दर्शकों से प्राप्त आय

6931. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में दिल्ली स्थित लाल किला, कुतुबमीनार और चिड़ियाघर देखने वाले व्यक्तियों से सरकार को कितनी आय हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में सरकार ने इन स्थानों के रखरखाव पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) दिल्ली के लाल किला, कुतुबमीनार तथा चिड़ियाघर को देखने वाले व्यक्तियो से वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान सरकार को क्रमश: 3,85,131 रुपये, 1,82,367 रु० तथा 4,3 ,000 रुपये की आय हुई ।

(ख) लाल किला, कुतुबमीनार पुरातत्वीय क्षेत्र तथा चिड़ियाघर पर सरकार ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान क्रमश: 2,0:,967 रुपये, 4,32,400 रुपये तथा 25,00,000 रुपये खर्च किये ।

Senior Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Back-ward Classes in Social Welfare Department

6932. **SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Senior Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Secretariat of the Social Welfare Department ;

(b) the number of Senior Officers belonging to other Backward Classes in the Secretariat of the Social Welfare Department ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring in more Senior Officers belonging to the Backward Classes in the Social Welfare Department in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The position in regard to the number of senior officers employed in the following 3 organisations is as under :—

I *Department of Social Welfare*

4 belonging to Scheduled Castes (1 Deputy Secretary and 3 Section Officers).

II *Director-Ceneral Backward Classes Welfare*

5 belonging to Scheduled Castes (1 Zonal Director, 1 Deputy Director ; and 3 Research Officers).

2 belonging to Scheduled Tribes (1 Deputy Director and 1 Assistant Director).

III *Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

4 belonging to Scheduled Castes (1 Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; 1 Section Officer and 2 Research Officers).

(b) Centre has not drawn up any list of Other Backward Classes Each State maintains its own list of Other Backward Classes which varies from State to State and there is no reservation for them in the Central Services.

(b) While considering panel of names sent by the Central Establishment Board for appointment to senior posts, all other things being equal, preference is given to officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Sale of unauthorised Houses and Plots in Delhi

6933. **SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised plots/houses are being sold/raised

daily in Delhi, particularly in the areas of Pandav Nagar, Uttam Nagar, villages beyond Azadpur, Qutub Okhla and Shakarpur in collusion with the concerned authorities of the Delhi Development Authority and no remedial action is being taken to discourage the same by Government ;

(b) the number of unauthorised houses raised or plots sold during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 locality-wise ; and

(c) whether Government would take appropriate action against the officials concerned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There have been unauthorised sale of plots/raising of houses in various areas of Delhi. These are, however, not in collusion with the concerned authorities of the Delhi Development Authority. Remedial measures are taken to discourage them.

(b) About 5650 cases of unauthorised construction have been detected by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi in different areas during this period. Complaints have been lodged with the police in about 500 cases of unauthorised sale of plots on acquired land.

(c) Does not arise.

Expension of National Highway No. 31 from Siliguri to Darjeeling

6934. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received any representation to extend the National Highway No. 31 from Siliguri to Darjeeling, making that portion of the Highway as "The National Highway No. 31B" ;

(b) in view of great tourist interest in Darjeeling, whether Government consider the proposal of great importance ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to examine the matter, some data has been called for from the Government of West Bengal.

Setting up of another Dairy in Delhi

6935. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to set up another Dairy in the capital ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the Dairy is likely to be set up and its location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government are considering a proposal to set up a new Recombining (Mother) Dairy at Delhi, estimated to cost Rs. 4.71 crores under Operation Floor programme for procession and distribution upto 400,000 litres of milk a day.

(b) It may take about one year to set up the Dairy after the project is sanctioned by Government and a suitable site is selected. The exact location of the dairy in Delhi has not yet been finalised.

Foreign Assistance for Christian and Mission Hospitals in India

6936. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total volume of foreign assistance which Christian and Mission Hospitals used to receive from the foreign countries and the extent to which it has been cut down recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : The total volume of foreign assistance received by the Christian and

Mission Hospitals in India during the years 1968, 1969 and 1971 is given below :—

1968	—	Rs. 94,24,780
1969	—	Rs. 5,66,00,000
1971	—	Rs. 68,77,000

Besides, in 1971, proposals for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1,61,18,000 from foreign countries to Christian Mission Hospitals were approved by Government. Government are not aware whether any cut has been made by the foreign countries in such assistance.

Programme regarding export of Foodgrains

6937. SHRI R. S PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has worked out some programme to enter into export markets for foodgrains in a big way after the PL-480 agreement with U.S A. expires in near future ;

(b) if so, salient features of the programme worked out in this regard ; and

(c) whether any steps have already been taken to explore those markets for the export of Indian foodgrains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). To formulate a workable programme, the scope and possibilities of exporting surplus foodgrains are being examined.

Blindness in India

6938. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidence of blindness in India is more than in any other country of the world and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether incidence of blindness is more prevalent in rural area than in cities in the country ;

(c) whether this is due to lack of proper medical facilities ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to educate people particularly in the villages to check growing blindness and also to provide proper medical facilities there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following steps have been taken up in this connection :—

(1) National Trachoma Control Programme has been launched from 1963 to control trachoma which is a major cause of preventable blindness.

(2) National Small Pox Eradication Programme has been taken up with effect from 1962.

(3) A scheme on Prophylaxis against blindness in children due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency has been taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan. In addition, there are also feeding programmes for pre-school and school going children taken up by the different States to improve the nutritional aspects of the children in the rural areas and prevent blindness due to mal-nutrition.

National Building Construction Corporation

6939. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the working of National Building Construction Corporation during the last three years and found irregularities in its working ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the draw-backs of this Corporation ?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Working of the Corporation has been under constant review which showed that there were no irregularities in its working. A Committee of officials set up in the year 1968 by Government reported unsatisfactory working of the Corporation for the following reasons :—

(i) Heavy interest charges that the Corporation has to bear on its loan liability to Government.

(ii) Increase in prime cost and field overheads.

(iii) Improper system of tendering resulting in the actual expenditure being more than the payment received at tendered rates.

(iv) Delays in the progress and completion of work.

(v) Output being incommensurate with the organisational build-up and the construction epuipment held by the Company.

(vi) Lack of cost control and assessment of profitability on each job during the course of its execution.

(vii) Lack of adequate control over the usage of material and labour.

(viii) High overhead costs.

(ix) Defects in the working of the Brick Plant.

2. To rectify these defects the Committee recommended the following measures and the action taken is indicated below :—

(i) Conversion of the loan liability of the Corporation to Government to the extent of Rs. 1 crore into equity capital. An amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs out of the loan liability of the Corporation has already been converted by Government into equity capital.

(ii) Better system of control over the materials consumed and labour employed and tighter control over the field units. The Corporation have taken action in this regard.

(iii) Better system of tendering. The Corporation have created a Technical Examination Cell in the Head Office and evolved a better and more scientific system of tendering.

(iv) Speedy and efficient execution of works. The Corporation have been taking necessary action to ensure the same.

(v) Efforts to increase the turnover. The Corporation, with the help of the Government, wherever possible, have made all efforts to increase their turnover.

(vi) Improvement in the planning, phasing and programming of the requirements of labour, procurement of materials and execution of works. The Corporation are taking necessary action in this regard also.

(vii) Efforts to reduce the overhead charges The Corporation are taking action by periodical review of staff position, shedding surplus staff and weeding out inefficient Officers.

(viii) Steps to improve the working of the Brick-Plant. Steps have been taken by the Corporation to ensure proper blending of clay and the forming and drying of bricks. Oil fired burners have been installed and artificial dryers provided to improve and speed up the process of drying bricks. In addition, discussions have been held with the labour union to improve productivity.

3. With the implementation of the recommendations by the Committee the working of the Corporation has improved. The unaudited account of the Corporation for the year 1971-72 show that the Corporation may make some profit during the year 1971-72.

1972-73 के दौरान बिहार को और अधिक ट्रैक्टरों के लिए मांग

6940. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उसे और अधिक ट्रैक्टर दिये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके अनुरोध पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : जी हां।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने 20,000 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करने का निश्चय किया है। आयात किए जाने के बाद राज्य को उसका यथोचित भाग दिया जाएगा।

वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए गन्ने का मूल्य और उसका चीनी पर प्रभाव

6941. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी कीमत बढ़ाई जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या गन्ने का इस प्रकार मूल्य बढ़ाने से चीनी का उत्पादन अधिक होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). चीनी का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए गन्ने का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

बिहार में कला तथा संस्कृति संगठन को वित्तीय सहायता

6942. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कला तथा संस्कृति संगठन को सहायता देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन-किन संगठनों को सहायता दी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) एकमात्र बिहार में कला और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों की वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है। तथापि इस विभाग और दो राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों अर्थात् संगीत नाटक अकादमी और ललित कला अकादमी के पास सारे देश में कला और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए कुछ योजनाएं हैं।

(ख) 1. **संग्रहालयों के विकास और पुनर्गठन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की योजना :**

	69-70	70-71	71-72
गया संग्रहालय, गया	3,000	—	—

2. **सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को भवन अनुदानों के लिए योजना :**

	69-70	70-71	71-72
कला भवन पुर्णिया	—	—	10,000

3. **संगीत नाटक अकादमी की योजना :**

1) वैशाली संघ, बिहार	3,000	3,000
2) विंध्य कला मन्दिर, पटना	3,000	4,000

भूसा तथा खाद्यान्नों पर उर्वरकों का प्रभाव

6943. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरकों की गड़बड़ के कारण भूसा तथा अन्न भी विषाक्त हो गए है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी जांच के लिए कोई विशेषज्ञो का आयोग गठित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से चारे और खाद्यान्नो में विष पैदा होने लगा है। इसके विपरीत, इस बात का प्रमाण है कि नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेट के प्रयोग के फलस्वरूप, फ़सलों के प्रोटीन तत्व मे वृद्धि होती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Important Finds on Stone Age Culture in Western India

6944. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to 'the Hindu' newspaper dated the 7th April, 1972 page 7, column 6 & 7 heading 'Important finds on Stone Age Culture in Western India' ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A joint expedition by the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, and the Department of Archaeology, Government of Gujarat, undertook a renewed excavation at Somnath and brought to light remains of a culture known to archaeologists as the Prabhas Culture and datable to the early part of the second millennium B.C.

Tools of the Early and Middle Stone Ages were obtained by this team as early as 1962-63 from the valley of the river Bhadar in District Rajkot, which indicates that prehistoric man lived in this region. The dates mentioned in the news item for the Early and Middle Stone Ages can at best be taken only as approximate.

As regards the emergence of the Kathiawar Peninsula from the sea and the period when this phenomenon took place, the matter requires sustained investigation by expert geologists.

Seamen Registered at Seamen Employment Exchanges at Bombay and Calcutta

6946. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of Seamen hailing from Tamilnadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, registered at the Seamen Employment Exchanges at Bombay and Calcutta Statewise and trade-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The number of seamen hailing from the States in question, as registered at the Seamen Employment Exchanges at Bombay and Calcutta, Statewise and trade-wise, as on 1.5.1972, is as follows:—

BOMBAY

Name of the State	Deck	Engine Room	Saloon	General Purpose	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	317	239	24	200	780
Kerala	1465	441	148	339	2393
Andhra Pradesh	179	143	23	118	463
Mysore	74	32	326	188	620
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
	2035	855	521	845	4256

CALCUTTA

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	119	276	3	1	399
Kerala	288	141	5	—	434
Andhra Pradesh	100	180	10	1	291
Mysore	3	11	1	—	15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	—	—	—	—	—
	510	608	19	2	1139

Ships called at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Ports

6947. SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of ships called at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Ports, category-wise, and port-wise, for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : A statement is attached.

Statement

Number of various categories of ships that called at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Ports during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72

	BOMBAY			CALCUTTA			MADRAS		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Tankers	341	323	400	211	139	158	151	132	131
Colliers	—	—	5	131	100	132	22	2	—
Other Ships—Foreign-going	1,282	1,285	1,326	780	703	640	836	785	729
Other Ships—Coastal	882	832	790	115	128	80	61	41	56
Sailing Vessels—Foreign-going	505	455	832	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing Vessels—Coastal.	22,357	19,727	18,043	—	—	—	2	—	—

Reservation of Seats for S. C. and S. T. Students in I.I.T., New Delhi

6948. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation of seats for admission of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to various courses has not been done in the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). 20% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in all the five Indian Institutes of Technology in Under-Graduate Courses.

The admission to I I.Ts are made on the basis of merit in the Joint Entrance Examination.

The open merit list consists of students securing generally not less than 200 out of a

total of 400 marks. A special merit list is prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. This list includes candidates who have obtained 115 marks or more in aggregate out of 400 and have not failed in more than one subject by 5% marks.

A statement giving the position of admissions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last three years to various Undergraduate Courses in I I T, Delhi is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1. No. applied	17	—	29	1	18	1
2. No. took admission test.	10	—	26	—	18	—
3. No passed with prescribed minimum marks.	—	—	2	—	1	—
4. No. in the special merit list for S.C & S.T.	—	—	2	—	1	—
6. No. actually admitted.	—	—	2	—	1	—

Employees Appointed on Work Charged/ Daily Wages/Temporary Basis in I I.T., New Delhi

6949. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees appointed on a work-charged/daily wages/temporary basis at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi between 1969-71 ;

(b) the number of these employees who have been working continuously for a period of more than two years ;

(c) the number of these employees who have worked continuously for a period of more than two years and whose services have been terminated ; and

(d) the grounds on which such terminations have taken place ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

	Work charged basis	Daily wages			Temporary basis		
		Teaching	Non-Teaching Technical/Supporting and Ministerial	Class IV	Teaching	Non-teaching Class III	Class IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Number of appointments made during 1969-71.	19	—	80	296	14	112	97
(b) Number of employees working for more than two years	8	—	—	2	—	10	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c)	Number of employees, out of these mentioned at (a), whose services have been terminated	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
(d)	Reasons for termination	Services of the work charged employee were terminated on the completion of the work on which he was engaged. Services of the Daily wages Class IV were discontinued consequent on the joining of persons regularly selected through duly constituted Selection Committee.						

Cases Referred to Courts by I. I. T., New Delhi

6950. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases taken to the Court, concerning the affairs of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi by the Institute, by the employees and by the students during the last three years ;

(b) the number of cases decided in favour of the Institute, the employees and the students ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Institute on litigations on these cases during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) 17 cases in all were filed in the last three years. 16 were instituted by employees/ex-employees and one by two Research Scholars.

(b) Out of the four cases closed so far, three have been decided in favour of the Institute and one case has been compounded by the two parties outside the Court. In one case the judgement was against the Institute. The Institute has, however filed a Letter Patent Appeal which has been accepted for hearing

(c) A sum of Rs. 5,336/—has been spent during the last three years.

सड़कों की लम्बाई एवं राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की तुलना

6951. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति एक हजार वर्ग मील पर कितने मील लम्बे राष्ट्रीय राजपथ है ;

(ख) राजस्थान में प्रति एक हजार वर्ग मील पर कितने मील लम्बे राष्ट्रीय राजपथ हैं;

(ग) राजस्थान के इस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) से (ग). सारे देश मे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्रति हजार वर्गमील की लम्बाई लगभग 14 मील है जबकि राजस्थान के सगत आंकड़े लगभग 10 मील है, परन्तु आबादी के आधार पर देश मे आबादी के प्रति लाख राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लम्बाई लगभग 3 मील है जबकि राजस्थान मे यह लगभग 5 मील है । परन्तु राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग तन्त्र सारे देश की समस्त यातायात आवश्यकताओ के विचार से आयोजित किया जाता है और बिछाया जाता है और किसी खास क्षेत्र के क्षेत्रफल या आबादी से शामित नही होता है । इस प्रकार राजस्थान या किसी राज्य से होकर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का केवल लम्बाई के आधार पर राजमार्ग संचार सुविधाओं में पिछड़ा हुआ समझा जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योकि राज्य सड़के भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पूरक होती होती है । चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नये सड़कों को शामिल करने के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है । इसमे से 1971-72 के दौरान पद्धति मे 3,012 मील की सड़कें शामिल की गई जिसमें पजाब,

राजस्थान और गुजरात के राज्यों से होकर पठानकोट-कांडला सड़क शामिल है। इस सड़क की कुल लम्बाई 954 मील है जिसमें से 566 मील राजस्थान में पड़ती है।

Allotment of Government Quarters to the Staff of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation

6952. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a quota fixed for allotment of Government quarters to each Ministry and if so, the nature thereof ; if not, the method followed regarding allotment ;

(b) the quota fixed for the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and the numbers of such quarters allotted to the staff of Labour Minirtry ; and

(c) whether Employees Provident Fund Organisation is under the Ministry of Labour and Employment and if so, the reason for not allotting quarters to staff of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation from general pool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No separate quota of general pool accommodation is fixed for different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Accommodation in the general pool is intended for allotment to employees of such Central Government offices, as have no pool of their own and fulfil the conditions of eligibility Allotment is made in accordance with the Allotment Rules which are statutory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The employees of the Provident Fund Organisation are not eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool as this organisation does not fulfil the conditions of eligibility.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद में संयुक्त निदेशक का पद

6953. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद में सयुक्त निदेशक के पद पर अब तक किसी की नियुक्ति नहीं की जा सकी है; और

(ख) सरकार का उक्त पद पर किसी शिक्षा-विद की नियुक्ति कब तक करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव): (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद के सयुक्त निदेशक का पद 1967 तक शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिवों अथवा संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकारो द्वारा अंशकालिक आधार पर संभाला जा रहा था। 30-9-1969 को अग्रिम आदेशों तक डा० एम० के० मित्रा को पूर्णकालिक संयुक्त निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया था। यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि विज्ञापन देने के बाद इस पद को नियमित आधार पर भर दिया जाए। प्रवरण समिति ने इस पद पर नियमित नियुक्ति के लिए 25-11-1969 को डा० एस० के० मित्रा का चयन किया था। फिर भी, अपनी पूर्व वचनबद्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए डा० एस० के० मित्रा कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय मे मनोविज्ञान के प्रोफेसर के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए 17-12-1969 से असाधारण अवकाश पर चले गए। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद में उनके शीघ्र ही वापस आने की आशा है।

Famine conditions in Bihar

6954. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether famine like conditions are still prevailing in several Districts of Bihar like Palamau, Santhal Pargana, Hazaribagh and Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, whether any enquriry or investigation has been conducted and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar has intimated that scarcity conditions have developed in some areas of Santhal Pargana inhabited by the Paharias affecting about twentyfive thousand persons in five blocks. The State Government has undertaken the necessary relief measures.

धातु विज्ञान के स्नातकों को नौकरी देना

6955 **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि धातु विज्ञान के स्नातकों को समुचित नौकरियां दिलवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : धातु विज्ञान के स्नातकों को विशेषरूप से नौकरिया दिलवाने के लिए, विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं किए गए है। किन्तु, तकनीकी कार्मिको के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार अवसरो के सृजन करने हेतु अनेक उपाय किए जा रहे है।

सहकारिता के क्षेत्र मे प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए सस्थायें

6956. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** . क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारिता के क्षेत्र मे वरिष्ठ अधिकारियो को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कुछ प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें कार्य कर रही है,

(ख) क्या देश मे ऐसी सस्थाये पर्याप्त संख्या मे नही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उनकी सख्या कितनी है और चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना मे कितनी अतिरिक्त सस्थाये खोलने का विचार है और यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाडिया) : (क) जी हा। बैंकुठ मेहता नेशनल इस्टीच्यूट आफ कोआपरेटिव मैनेजमेंट, पूना वरिष्ठ अधिकारियो की प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी जरूरतो की पूर्ति करता है।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण सुविधाये पर्याप्त है।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं किया जाना

6957. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गन्ने के एजेन्टो को जनवरी, 1971 के गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान नही किया है

(ख) क्या कुछ मामलो म 12000 रुपये अधिक धन का भुगतान करना है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो मार्च, 1972 तक, राज्यवार, ऐसे कितने मामले विचाराधीन पडे है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश मे इस आशय का अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हा, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेरसिंह) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अनाज एजेन्टो को अपने अनाज की वापसी नोटिस देना

6958. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** . क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अनाज के कुछ एजेन्टो को अपना अनाज वापस लेने के लिए नोटिस दिए गए है,

(ख) क्या कुछ नोटिस ऐसे भी हैं जो तीन माह बाद दिये गये है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इतने समय बाद नोटिस देने के क्या कारण थे और सरकार ने ऐसे निगमों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है जिन्होने स्वार्थवश गलत नोटिस जारी किये थे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारत कृषक समाज की मांग के अनुसार गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करना

6959. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 अप्रैल, 1972 के समाचार पत्र 'नवभारत टाइम्स' मे प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार इण्डियन पीजेंट सोसाइटी (भारत कृषक समाज) ने यह मांग की है कि गन्ने का मूल्य 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेरसिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत कृषक समाज से ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । तथापि, 1972-73 के लिए गन्ने का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

कोटा स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने से उर्वरक की सप्लाई

6960. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान में स्थापित उर्वरक कारखाने से किन-किन राज्यों को उर्वरक की सप्लाई की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) के किसानों को इस कारखाने से समय पर उर्वरकों की सप्लाई प्राप्त नही होती ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उर्वरक की समय पर सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने का प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) कोटा स्थित उर्वरक कारखाना वर्ष 1972-73 मे मुख्य रूप से राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश पजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा गुजरात राज्यों को उर्वरको की आपूर्ति करेगा ।

(ख) से (घ). सरकार के पास इस बात पर विश्वास करने का कोई कारण ही नही है कि कोटा के किसानों को इस कारखाने से समयानुसार उर्वरको की आपूर्ति नही होती है । राजस्थान के अन्दर उर्वरको का कुशलतापूर्वक तथा समान रूप से वितरण राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है । केन्द्र सरकार को उर्वरकों के आयात द्वारा उन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए कदम उठाने पडते है जिनकी पूर्ति उर्वरक उत्पादको द्वारा नही की जा सकती है । राजस्थान सरकार ने खरीफ 1972 के लिए 20,500 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन तथा रबी 1972-73 के लिए 26,500 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन की कमी बतायी है । आयातित भंडारों में से इन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पूर्ण चेष्टा की जायेगी ।

कोटा, राजस्थान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा मछली पालन

6961. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा मछली पालन का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख) : कोटा, राजस्थान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से कोई मत्स्य परियोजना चालू नही की गई है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से सहायता प्राप्त चम्बल भूमि और जल उपयोग तथा प्रबन्ध की एक परियोजना है। परियोजना से एक घासपात विकास सम्बद्ध है। नहर प्रणाली में घासपात नियंत्रण हेतु प्रयास की जाने वाली विधियो मे से एक यह है कि एक प्रकार की मछली को जिन्हे ग्राप कार्य कहते है, पालना है जो घासपात को समाप्त करने में बहुत उपयोगी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार की सहायता से नहर प्रणाली मे ग्राम कार्य का पालन करके और कोटा मे इन मछलियों के प्रजनन की व्यवस्था करके परियोजना द्वारा प्रयास किये जा रहे है।

संसद सदस्यों को मंगी फरगूसन ट्रैक्टर की सप्लाई

6962. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन संसद सदस्यो को, जो किसान है तथा जिनके पास कृषि भूमि है प्राथमिकता आधार पर मैसी-फरगूसन ट्रैक्टर की सप्लाई करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी नही।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही होता।

Mass Housing Programme in Rural and Urban Areas

6963. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI** : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government is considering to formulate a detailed plan for mass housing and environmental improvement both in rural and urban areas ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) to (c) A Seminar on the Evolution of a National Housing and Urban Development Policy held on the 6th and 7th April, 1972, at New Delhi had recommended the formulation of a programme for mass housing and environmental improvement both in urban and rural areas Further steps are being taken for the formulation of a policy on the above lines In the meanwhile a scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas in metropolitan cities with 100% central assistance has been put in to operation Also a Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless Workers in the rural areas, free of cost, has also been introduced. This Scheme has already been taken up for implementation in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and U P Other States are also formulating Schemes in this regard

Development of Playgrounds and Work centres under Programme for Non-Student youth

6964 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to develop playgrounds and work centres under the programme for Non-student Youth ; and

(b) if so, the areas selected for the implementation of this programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Government of India have already introduced during 1971-72 the schemes of development of play-fields and establishment of work centres under the National Programme for Non-student Youth. These schemes are in operation from 1971-72.

(b) (i) The play-fields will be developed in urban areas in 170 districts in the various

States/Union Territories in each State/Union Territory during the 4th Five Year Plan.

(ii) 20 work centres are proposed to be established during the 4th Five-Year-Plan approximately a one such centre per State/Union Territory.

The location of the projects under the two schemes has been left to the discretion of the concerned State Government/Union Territory.

Class Character of Leadership of Cooperative Societies in Villages

6965. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arrived at any final decision after studying thoroughly the class character of the leadership of Co-operative societies in the villages ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir. No such study has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं

6966. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है तथा उसमें से कितनी धनराशि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा खर्च नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) कितने ग्रामों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 1972-73 में और अधिक ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध

6967. **श्री हरीसिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सरकार से 1972-73 मे और अधिक ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने 20,000 ट्रैक्टर आयात करने का निश्चय किया है । आयातों के बाद राज्य को उसका उचित भाग दिया जायेगा ।

Expenditure on Family Planning Programme in Mysore

6968. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of operations in Mysore performed during 1971 showing break up of (i) the number of women who under-went tubectomy operations (ii) the number of loops inserted ;

(b) the number of Nirodh distributed in the State of Mysore during 1970-71 ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred in this connection in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The information furnished

by the State Government is as follows :—

	Number
Sterilisations (Total)	52,093
Tubectomy	40,081
I.U.C D Insertions	10,001

(b) 32,88,690 (pieces).

(c) The total amount spent on the Family Planning Programme in the State of Mysore during 1971-72 is as follows :—

Year	Total expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	161 57
1971-72	393 83

(The expenditure figures are maintained for the financial year).

Financial Aid to Yoga Institutions

6969. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government is providing financial aid to the Institutions of Yoga in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of such Institutions and amount of aid the Central Government is extending to them State-wise annually ; and

(c) the salient features regarding their management and training courses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3021/72.]

Schematic Pattern under National Extension Service

6970. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the schematic pattern given under the National Extension Programme is scrupulously followed by all the States in the country ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). National Extension Service was introduced in 1953, and it was started in blocks comprising about 100 villages and a population of 66,000. These blocks had a provision of Rs. 4 5 lakhs. They were subsequently converted into Community Development Blocks with a budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs, which included funds provided for National Extension Service Blocks. The budget provision was however, reduced to Rs. 4 lakhs for National Extension Service Blocks and Rs. 12 lakhs for Community Development Blocks, during the Second Plan period The pattern of Community Development programme was further revised with effect from April, 1958 according to which the Community Development Blocks were to have two active stages of ten years of operation, stage I of five years followed by stage II of another five years, with a budget provision of Rs 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively This pattern was continued in the Third Plan.

In actual experience, however, the blocks never received their full resources even according to the minimum rated requirements. The Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in June 1968, recommended that blocks in stage I and stage II should continue to receive the financial assistance they were entitled to. Also, there should be continued financial assistance for Post Stage II Blocks on the same pattern as for the second stage on the basis of equal sharing by the Central and State Governments The Central assistance should be over and above the State Plan ceiling Accordingly certain outlay on schematic basis for stage I and II Blocks was

proposed by the Working Group for formulation of the Fourth Plan proposals on Community Development and Panchayati Raj. For post stage II Blocks, the Working Group proposed certain provision which worked out on an average of about Rs. 40,000 per block per year Following the decision of the Committee of the National Development Council taken in 1968, Central assistance to the States for schemes under the State Plan Sector including the Community Development Programme is being given from April 1969, in the shape of block grants and block loans. Since financial arrangements for the Blocks have now wholly reverted to the State Sector, it has been clarified that the States were free to utilise the outlays approved for the Community Development Programme in the Fourth Plan period not only for stage I and stage II blocks, but also for post stage II blocks. In actual fact, however, the State Governments have not been able to make adequate plan provision for development activities either in stage I and stage II blocks or in post stage II blocks for want of sufficient Plan provision.

Financial Assistance for Community Development Programme

6971. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given year-wise for the execution of Community Development Programme during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : In pursuance of the decision of the Committee of the National Development Council taken in 1968, Central assistance to the States for schemes under the State Plan Sector including the Community Development Programme is being given in the shape of block grants and block loans during the Fourth Plan period and not on the schematic pattern as was the case in the Third Plan. In view of this position, no separate Central assistance for Community Development Programme was given to the State Governments during the last three years. However, the outlays approved by the Planning Commission for Community Development Programme in all States/Union Territories and the actual expenditure incurred during the last three years are indicated below :—

Year	Approved outlay (Rs. in crores)	Actual expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1969-70	17.11	18.35
1970-71	20.34	21.41
1971-72	20.12	24 25 (Anticipated)

State Development Service for Panchayati Raj Administration

6972. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the States which have formed the State Development Service for the fair and effective administrative system over the Panchayati Raj Administration ; and

(b) whether any such directive has been given to different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) No, Sir

नई दिल्ली में परचून दुकानदार एसोसिएशन का सम्मेलन

6973. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में हुए परचून दुकानदार एसोसिएशन के सम्मेलन में यह माँग की गई है कि मिलावट कानून में संशोधन किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय): (क) उक्त सम्मेलन के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Enquiry Re : Death of School Boy on taking Narcotic Drug in Delhi

6974. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been made about the death of a school boy on the 26th April, 1972 in Delhi on taking narcotic drug ;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has revealed that taking of narcotic drug is in vogue among public school boys in Delhi ;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made by the person who made the enquiry ; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations made and implemented by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the death of Shri Narayanan Nair of Modern School, New Delhi. The case is under police investigation at Police Station Chanakyapuri. The police have already arrested five persons and are on the look-out for one more person No other inquiry officer has been appointed after the death of the boy to go into the general question whether taking of narcotic drug is in vogue among public school boys in Delhi.

There have been stray cases of some students taking narcotic drugs. Government is fully alive to the problem and will take all necessary steps to prevent the spread of drug addiction among the student community. The problem has to be tackled both by administrative measures and by educating the students about the ill-effects of drugs on their mind and health. The police and the Controller of Drugs have been vigilant and have been taking steps to counter illegal traffic in contraband drugs and narcotics.

Indian Participants in Cultural Olympics at Munich

6975. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian participants in the Cultural Olympics that will precede the Munich Olympics ;

(b) the names of officials accompanying the artistes ; and

(c) the expenditure per head that is likely to be incurred on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) India is not participating in the International Folklore Festival of the XX Summer Olympics in August-September, 1972.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Health Hazard in Delhi

6976. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious health hazard to the residents of Delhi caused by the factories and drycleaners emitting acrid fumes and other poisonous fumes ; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps Government proposed to stop this nuisance through legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The exact position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) To control the problem of air pollution, Government proposes to bring forth legislation on the subject.

Permission for use of Phthalate in Cosmetic

6.77. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the presence of one per cent diethyl phthalate is permitted in cosmetic such as eau-de-cologne ;

(b) whether Government are aware of its poisonous nature ; and

(c) if so, the grounds on which such permission has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Rule 150-A, of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, read with schedule 'S' of the Rules, requires that the alcohol used in the manufacture of Aloholic Fragrance solutions such as 'Eau-de cologne' (by whatever name called) should contain one per cent of Diethyl Phthalate as a denaturant. The Bombay High Court has not upheld the rule in a recent judgment.

(b) The addition of a substance like Diethyl Phthalate to Eau-de-cologne would not have any harmful effects so long as Eau-de-cologne is used for external purposes for which it is meant. However, if it is used for potable purposes, it is likely to be harmful and for this reason the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules require that the manufacturers of Eau de-cologne should lebel their products as "HARMFUL IF TAKEN INTERNALLY".

(c) The Government of India received complaints from State Governments such as Gujarat that cosmetics containing alcohol particularly 'Eau-de-cologne" were, to a large measure, misused as liquor in that State thereby gravely endangering public health and eroding the State's Prohibition policy. With a view to counteracting this evil, certain charges were effected in the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955.

As Eau-de-cologne is a cosmetic whose manufacture and distribution is regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Government felt that the provisions of that Act should be invoked for achieving their objective namely to safeguard the interests of public health.

Accordingly, it was decided that Alcoholic Fragrance Solutions such as 'Eau-de-cologne' should be manufactured with alcohol denatured with one per cent of Diethyl Phthalate and necessary provision was made in 1966, in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारक और सार्वजनिक स्थान

6978. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर मे इस समय पुरातत्व विभाग संरक्षित कितने स्मारक और सार्वजनिक स्थान है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारको और स्थलो की संख्या सूची की प्रविष्टियो के अनुसार लगभग 3,500 है । फिर भी कुछ मामलों के संरक्षण की अधिसूचना की एक प्रविष्टि मे स्मारको का एक समूह (ग्रुप) भी आता है ।

बिहार में किसानों और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को कृषि योग्य भूमि का वितरण

6979. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों मे कृषि उपज को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बिहार मे कितनी कृषि योग्य जमीन का आवटन भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों, हरिजनो आदिवासियों में किया गया है; और

(ख) इस समय राज्य मे ऐसे व्यक्तियो की अनुमानित सख्या कितनी है जिनके पास कृषि योग्य जमीन नहीं है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों में कृषि योग्य भूमि का वितरण

6980. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार

द्वारा कराये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार आन्ध्र प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी कृषि योग्य जमीन ऐसी है, जिस पर कृषि नहीं की जाती है;

(ख) क्या कृषि योग्य जमीन को भूमिहीनों और हरिजनों में वितरित करके कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) इस बारे में भविष्य में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान में हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों में कृषि योग्य भूमि का वितरण

6981. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा कराये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार इस समय राजस्थान में कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि ऐसी है, जिस पर कृषि नहीं की जाती है;

(ख) क्या कृषि योग्य जमीन को हीनों तथा हरिजनों में वितरित करके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Finalisation of Original Tender for Construction of Separate Laboratory for Polytechnic of Aligarh Muslim University

6982. **SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delay in the finalisation of the original tender for the construction of separate laboratories and workshop bays for the Polytechnic of the Aligarh Muslim University has resulted in extra expenditure of Rs. 0 58 lakhs ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Aligarh Muslim University invited tenders in May, 1969 for the construction of separate laboratories and workshop bays for the Polytechnic of the Aligarh Muslim University. The tenders received by the prescribed date were placed before the Building Committee of the University on August 30, 1969. The Committee recommended that these along with the plans and estimates may be referred to the Superintending Engineer, C P.W.D , Ghaziabad Circle, New Delhi by name for advice. On account of the transfer of the concerned officer in C P W.D , these papers remained unattended and were returned to the University on October 28, 1969 without any comments. The University decided to accept the second lowest tender for Rs. 2,14,914. By that time the three months period of validity of the tenders had expired and the concerned contractor refused to undertake the construction work on the plea that the cost of material had gone up. The University had to invite fresh tenders to be received on June 18, 1970 and this time a tender for Rs. 2,71,731 was accepted. The extra expenditure involved was Rs. 56,817.

Sanction for Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation in Chronically drought affected Areas in Maharashtra during 1972-73

6983. **SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the outlays sanctioned for minor irrigation and soil conservation works in the chronically drought affected Districts in Maharashtra for the year 1972-73 ; and

(b) the actual expenditure incurred during the year 1971-72 on the said works in the said Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Minor irrigation and soil conservation schemes with a total estimated cost of Rs. 10 40 crores have been approved in the six districts (Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur) of Maharashtra which are covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. For these schemes, the outlays are sanctioned every year on the basis of the requirements intimated by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the outlays needed for schemes during the year 1972-73.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred on the approved minor irrigation and soil conservation works during the year 1971-72 has not yet been reported by the State Government. However, the State Government reported an actual expenditure of Rs. 2 63 crores till December, 1971 on the sanctioned minor irrigation and soil conservation works during the year 1271-72

Construction of Houses under Various Housing Schemes in Bihar

6984. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses built in Bihar under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Low income group Housing Scheme and Middle income group Housing Scheme, separately District-wise ; and

(b) the number of people benefited under each of the above schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) According to the progress reports received so far from the Government of Bihar, the number of houses built in the State under each of the schemes is given below :—

	Name of Scheme	No. of houses built
1.	Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community	... 14,662
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	... 5,060
3.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	... 995
	Total :	20,717

District-wise figures are not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Normally one house is meant for one family and the average size of the family is five. The number of people benefited would approximately be five times the number of houses build under each Scheme.

Introduction of Ferry Service between Patna and Paleza Ghat

6985 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have suggested the introduction of a ferry service between Patna (Mahandraghat) and Paleza Ghat for transporting motor vehicles and passengers ;

(b) if so, the main features of the suggestion , and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Government of Bihar had in July, 1960, forwarded a scheme for operation of power ferry service across the river Ganga, between Patna (Dighaghat) and Pahleza ghat for comments of the Government of India.

(b) The scheme envisaged transportation of loaded trucks across the river by using four powered barges and five non-powered barges to be coupled with any of the powered barges to carry extra load, while light motor vehicles or cars were intended to be moved by two mar boats.

(c) The scheme was examined and the State Government were informed that based on the material furnished by them, the scheme did not appear to be commercially viable, as the annual cost of operating the services was estimated at Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs in addition to non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs, whereas the earnings were estimated at about Rs. 8 lakhs only at 75% utilization.

Agricultural Farms run in Bihar and Bengal

6986 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state ·

(a) the number of Agricultural Farms being run by State Agricultural Farm Corporation in Bihar and West Bengal, District-wise , and

(b) the names of the places where these agricultural farms are located and the total amount of expenditure incurred on each farm during the last two year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) No agricultural farm has been established by the State Farms Corporation in Bihar and West Bengal so far However a proposal for the establishment of one Central State Farm in Bihar is under consideration in consultation with the State Government

(b) Does not arise

पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जिला शिक्षा अधिकारियो का सम्मेलन

6987 **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जिला शिक्षा अधिकारियो का एक सम्मेलन गत सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1971 में भुवनेश्वर मे हुआ था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त सम्मेलन मे क्या मुख्य सुझाव दिये गए और उनके बारे मे सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) पूर्वीय क्षेत्र के जिला शिक्षा अधिकारियो/स्कूल निरीक्षको और राज्य शिक्षा सस्थानो के निदेशको का एक सम्मेलन भुवनेश्वर मे दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर से 1 नवम्बर, 1971 को आयोजित किया गया था ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये सख्या LT—3022/72]

Establishment of More Centres of Soil Salinity Research Institute

6988 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether some more Centres of Soil Salinity Research Institutes, like one at Karnal, for developing the technology for reclaiming saline alkaline soils for making them highly productive, are likely to be established in the near future ,

(b) if so, the places where these are to be established , and

(c) the result so far achieved by the Karnal Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) No, Sir

No new Soil Salinity Research Institutes, like one at Karnal is likely to be established in the near future It may, however, be added that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already implemented two coordinated research scheme viz (i) on Water management and soil salinity and (ii) on use of saline water in agriculture which will supplement the efforts of Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal Under the Co ordinated research scheme on Water Management, the three centres establishment, at Kanpur, Indore and Canning will serve as sub stations of the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute in evolving reclamations and management programmes for salt affected lands

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Central Soil Salanity Research Institute, Karnal established in Karnal conducted a number of experiments at its farm at Karnal since February, 1970 The soil of this farm has serious problem of alkalinity (pH 10 0 10 6) and of salinity (Ece/10 mmhos/cm) Though the alkali conditions exist upto a depth of about 3 m (9 feet) the salts are concentrated in the upper 30 cm (1 foot). This land has been lying uncultivated for a decade because of adverse conditions The soils at Karnal represent most of the salt affected soils of the Indo gangetic plains of

Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Experiments carried out at this farm have shown that satisfactory yields of crops like-rice, wheat and barley can be obtained only if gypsum is applied As per the technology evolved for reclamation of saline-alkali soils, 15 tonnes of gypsum/ha (6 ton/acre) is applied and thoroughly mixed on the top to 10-15 cms of soils. After the application of gypsum rice wheat rotation if followed The high yielding rice varieties like IR-8-68 or IR-8 and wheat variety like 'Kalyan Sona' are grown adopting sound agronomic practices. High doses of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers are applied in raising the crops. A basal application of 45 kg zinc sulphate/ha is recommended for rice Adequate and more frequent irrigation with good quality water is provided to the crops Where plentiful water is available, a 'Dhaincha' crop is raised with irrigation in the summer months, after application of 15 tonnes of gypsum per hectare as mentioned earlier. After 60 70 days' growth period, the 'Dhaincha' crop is ploughed in for green manuring purposes, prior to transulanting of rice After rice crop, wheat is sown without any further application of gypsum Good drainage system is essential in soils with high water table.

Adoption of above technology including the application of 15 tonnes/ha of gypsum increased the yield of rice from 2 3 q/ha to 27 6 q/ha and of subsequent wheat from O 4 a/ha to 30 4 q/ha in the first year. The yields came to normal level in the second year

Development Charges from the House Owners of Trans-Yamuna Colonies, Delhi

6990. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2296 on the 10th April, 1972 and state :

(a) whether any development charges are to be recovered from the house-owners of the colonies regularised by D.M.C./D.D.A, and if so, the rates at which they are to be charged in case of each colony ;

(b) other terms and conditions on which these colonies have been regularised ; and

(c) whether loans would be given for the construction of houses in these regularised colonies and if so, the names of authorities who would be granting loans and the maximum amount of such loans and the terms and conditions on which such loans would be granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The rates are yet to be determined.

(b) The land covered by these colonies will be acquired and houses/plots which have been adjusted in the regularisation plans, will be leased out to the owners No lease will be given in respect of property which either does not conform to the land use pattern of Master Plan or is earmarked for community facilities such as roads, parks, schools, etc

(c) Yes, by different agencies such as Delhi Administration, Life Insurance Corpotion etc under various Schemes. The Central Government also give loans to their employees. The terms and conditions of the loans are determined by the concerned agencies.

Cost of Technical Education

6991. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the All India Council for Technical Education has recently recommended that Government of India would bear 50 per cent cost of technical education in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the additional burden on the public exchequer consequently ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 22nd April, 1972 expressed great concern over the delay in the implementation of schemes to technical education under the States' Fourth Five Year Plan and the large short-falls anticipated in expenditure vis-a-vis Plan allocations, The All India Council felt that at the present slow rate of pragress the important schemes

of consolidation of existing technical institutions and improvement of their quality and standard will not be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan unless special measures were adopted by the Central Government and State Governments. Further, consolidation of technical education and improvement of its quality and standard was of extreme national urgency and the responsibility should be shared by the Central and State Governments within the framework of an overall national Plan.

After considering in detail all aspects of the matter, the All India Council recommended that for the remaining period of the current Plan, a national programme for the completion of the schemes already undertaken should be prepared identifying clearly the following :

(a) Schemes of consolidation and development of existing institutions ; and

(b) Schemes specially for the improvement of quality and standards.

The All India Council further recommended that the Planning Commission and the National Development Council should be requested to consider funding this Plan according to the following pattern :

(1) Fifty per cent of expenditure on the consolidation and development of existing institutions including diversification of courses at the first degree and diploma levels should be provided in the State Plan outlays and the other 50 per cent should be borne by the Central Government as assistance to the States outside the State Plan ceilings ;

(2) For all quality improvement programmes like training of teachers, revision of staff structure of technical institutions including training reserve, improvement of curriculum, introduction of sandwich courses in cooperation with industry, modernisation of laboratories and workshops etc., the Central Government should provide 100 per cent assistance to the States outside the State Plan ceilings.

(c) The precise financial implications have to be worked out after the plans have been redrawn on the lines recommended by the All India Council.

Declaration of Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Sursand Road as National Highway

6992. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Sursand road in Bihar is strategically important as it connects with the Highway going towards Janakpur linking the Terai belt with Kathmandu and North Bihar ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to make this road a national highway ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). While the road is not strategically important, recently, the P.W. Minister, Bihar, has sent certain proposals for the declaration of some roads as National Highways among which is the Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonabarsa Road, which includes Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Section of the road referred to by the Hon. Member. This proposal is being examined.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि

6993. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर बनाए जाने वाले पुल के लिए आवंटित 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को बढ़ा दिया जाय; और

(क) यदि हां, तो कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि की मांग की गई है और मांग करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) जी, नही। पटना मे गगा नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुल निर्माण हो जाने पर राज्य सडक पर पडेगा। अत: बिहार मुख्य रूप से उक्त पुल से सबन्धित सभी मामलो से सम्बन्ध रखती है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार की सहायता करने के लिए भारत सरकार, चतुर्थ पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पुल के निर्माण पर आने वाले कुल लागत के 50 प्रतिशत को पूरा करने के लिए अधिकतम 45 करोड रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा तक एक गैर-योजना ऋण देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। 25 करोड रुपये की राशि मोटे तौर पर पूरी परियोजना की कुल लागत की सूचक है और किसी केन्द्रीय नियतन की द्योतक नही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Batuk Singh Committee on N.C.E.R.T

6994 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the Batuk Singh Committee regarding the affairs in the NCERT has been submitted to Government,

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, the Committee has submitted its report, which is under the consideration of the Government Until orders are issued on the recommendations, the report is being treated as Confidential. Copies of the report will be placed in the Parliament Library in due course in accordance with the practice followed in such cases.

Decision during Indo-U S Shipping Conferences to increase Freight on Cargoes

6995 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India-U S Shipping Conferences have decided to impose a substantial increase in freight on cargoes moving in and out of India with effect from the middle of August this year,

(b) if so, the grounds on which Shipping Conference have decided to increase the freight, and

(c) the action India propose to take against such arbitrary increase in Shipping freight ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes Sir. Three Conferences viz (i) Calcutta, East Coast of India & Bangla Desh/USA Conference (ii) West Cost of India/Pak/USA Conference and (iii) India Pak/Ceylon/Burma/ Outward Freight Conference have given notice to increase the freight charges from mid August this year

(b) The freight increase is stated to be based on substantial increases in major categories of operating expense such as (i) Seamen's wages, (ii) cargo handling costs and (iii) general inflationary trend for materials and supplies needed to operate service

(c) Protests have been lodged with the Conferences concerned and they have been asked to furnish detailed data justifying the proposed freight increase and discuss the matter with the Shippers and Government before the freight increases are finally enforced.

Repayment on Loans sanctioned by Shipping Development Fund

6996. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned through the Shipping Development Fund for Development of Shipping in the country and repaid so far ; and,

(b) the interest rate charged on loans sanctioned by Shipping Development Fund ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The position of loans granted by Shipping Development Fund Committee as on 1 4.1972 is as under :—

(i) Loans sanctioned Rs. 442.38 crores

(ii) Amount disbursed Rs. 169.75 crores

(iii) Amount repaid by Shipping Companies Rs. 37.39 crores

(b) The rate of interest charged by Shipping Development Fund Committee on loans is 8% per annum. If, however, the shipping companies pay the instalments of interest and reply the principal sums on the due dates and fulfil all other terms and conditions of the loan, the Shipping Development Fund Committee accept interest at a lower rate, which is as follows :—

(i) 3% per annum on loans sanctioned upto 31.1.1971.

(ii) 4½% per annum on loans sanctioned on or after 1.2.1971.

Surplus Staff from Central Training Institutes of N.F.C.

6997. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff declared surplus from the defunct Central Training Intitutes of National Fitness Corps ;

(b) the total number of staff absorbed elsewhere ; and

(c) the total number of staff retained under the National Fitness Corps with the duties assigned to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Two Central Training Institutes set up by National Fitness Corps Directorate at Sariska & Barwaha were closed on 31st January, 1969 and 30th June 1969 respectively. The staff in position at these Intitutes at the time of their closure and the manner in which they were deployed are indicated below :

Type of staff	No. in position	No. absorbed outside NFC	No. employed in NFC on other duties.
Commandant	1	1	—
Senior Supervisors	3	—	3
Instructional & supervisory staff	42	—	42
Class III Ministerial	20	11	9
Isolated posts	7	3	4
Class IV	46	41	5

2. The type of duties allotted to the staff retained under the National Fitness Corps is indicated below :

(a) 3 Senior Supervisors were transferred with the posts to regional offices for liaison work with State Governments in connection with the absorption of the instructional staff in State services and to help the Regional Offices in administration and supervision.

(b) 42 instructional and supervisory staff were returned to the vacant posts in Regional Offices from where they went to the training institutes.

(c) 7 class III ministerial staff, 2 drivers 4 holders of isolated posts and 3 class IV employees were transferred with their posts to the Directorate. The remaining 2 class IV employees were absorbed against vacant posts in the regional offices.

(d) Of the staff mentioned at (c), one Lower Division Clerk resigned. One Store keeper, one driver, four holders of isolated posts, and two class IV employees are currently working for the National Service scheme and will be absorbed against equivalent posts recently sanctioned for the National Service Scheme. The remaining staff are doing National Fitness Corps work.

Utilization of Services of Staff of N.F.C. Organisation

6998. SHRI B S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether services of staff under the National Fitness Corps Organisation is being utilised in orther Departments without specific consent of Ministry of Finance ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry to rectify the irregularities ; and

(c) the total number of staff so engaged ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir The Ministry of Finance are aware of the arrangement by which some National Fitness Corps staff are being used for National Service Scheme work, pending their formal absorption against sanctioned field posts of the National Service Scheme. Both the National Fitness Corps and the National Service Scheme are under the same Department of Education.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Thirteen.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act

6999. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of women who obtained benefit of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 ;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that many doctors have expressed this job as against their conscience, and

(c) if so, the reactions of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The information received from the State Governments and Union Territories is given in the attached statement.

(b) Some doctors have allegedly expressed their objection in meetings and conferences.

(c) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act is a permissive Act Under Rule 5(1) a registered medical practitioner who intends to terminate any pregnancy in accordance with the provisions of the Act is required to make an application in a prescribed form for the registeration of his/her name and for issue of a certificate. Only those who do not have any objection will naturally apply.

Statement

Name of State/Union Territory.	Number of women who obtained benefit of M.T P. Act. 1971.
1.	2.
States	
1. Uttar Pradesh	10
2. Punjab	Nil
3. Himachal Pradesh	Nil
4. Andhra Pradesh	50
5. Tripura	Nil
6. Maharashtra	24
7. Bihar	Nil
Union Territories	
1. Laccadives	Nil
2. Arunachal Pradesh	M. T. P. Act is not yet implemented
3. Delhi Administration	26
4. Chandigarh Administration	29
5. A & N Administration	Nil

The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is awaited.

Discontinuation of a Research Project in Department of Physics, Delhi University

7000. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Research Project "Study of Interactions of Artificially Produced High

Energy Particles and Cosmic Ray", in the Department of Physics, Delhi University has since been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of persons retrenched due to discontinuation of the said scheme and whether the retrenched employees have since been provided alternative employment ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project was sponsored in 1958-59 by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. Subsequently in 1969-70 the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research agreed to finance the project. Since further funds were not sanctioned by the Council, the project was terminated in February 1972.

(c) Appointments for such projects are made for the period for which the projects are sanctioned. On the termination of this project services of 4 persons were dispensed with. Alternative employment has not been provided to these persons by the University.

Sri Aurobindo Centenary Programme

7001. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether "The Sri Aurobindo Centenary Committee" formed by Government have finalised its schemes and programme, if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(b) whether in such schemes and programme balanced emphasis has been given to the dual role of Sri Aurobindo (i) as the "Father of Indian Revolution ; and (ii) as a great savant and philosopher of modern India ; and

(c) if so, the general feature of such schemes and programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The broad outline of the programme is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). The schemes and programmes mentioned in the attached. Statement are intended to project the various facts of Sri Aurobindo's life and work including his role as a great revolutionary as well as a great savant and philosopher.

Statement

Schemes and Programmes	Allocation
1	2
(1) Assistance to Auroville Education Project, Pondicherry.	Rs. 10 lakhs
(2) Grant for setting up Sri Aurobindo Memorial in Bungalow No. 15, Dandi Bazar, Baroda which is associated with t e memory of Sri Aurobindo while he was at Baroda.	Rs. 1 lakh
(3) Assistance for setting up Sri Aurobindo Memorial at No. 8, Theatre Road, Calcutta where Shri Aurobindo was born and spent most of his boyhood days.	Rs. 1 lakh
(4) Assistance to Bharat Niwas Project at Auroville, Pondicherry.	Rs. 10 lakhs
(5) Construction of a Youth Hostel at Sri Aurobindo Ashram.	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
(6) Re-modelling and reconstruction of the existing Auditorium at Sir Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry.	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
(7) Assistance for the construction of Sri Aurobindo Bhavan at Bhubaneswar,	Rs. 1 lakh

1	2
(8) Financial assistance to "Sri Aurobindo Action".	Rs. 1 lakh
(9) Endowment for Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures being arranged by the University Grants Commission.	Rs. 3 lakhs
(10) Assistance for holding National and Regional Seminars on Sri Aurobindo.	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
(11) International Seminar on Sri Aurobindo.	Rs. 2 lakhs
(12) Purchase and distribution of the writings of Sri Aurobindo.	Rs. 3.25 lakhs
(13) Publication of books on the life and teachings of Sri Aurobindo.	Rs. 1 lakh
(14) Preparation and distribution of a Long Playing Record on Sri Aurobindo.	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
(15) Setting up of Sri Aurobindo Children's Centres.	Rs 10 lakhs

In addition to the above items, expenditure on which is to be met from the provision made by the Ministry of Education, following Ministries have also, on the recommendation of the Centenary Committee, drawn up programmes for the observance of the Centenary :—

(1) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—For giving extensive coverage to the public functions in connection with the Centenary and also for arranging special programmes through the various Mass Communication Media Units.

(2) The Ministry of External Affairs have drawn up programmes for the observance of the Centenary in the Indian Missions abroad.

(3) The Ministry of Communications will be bringing out special postage stamp of Sri Aurobindo on 15th August 1972.

Efforts are also being made for observance of the Centenary in a suitable manner in Paris during the next General Conference of Unesco to be held in October 1972.

Reservation of 8—Theatre Road, Calcutta, Birth Place of Shri Aurobindo

7002. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the House at 8 Theatre Road, Calcutta where Sri Aurobindo was born is proposed to be preserved ;

(b) whether this birth place of the "Father of Indian Revolution" was used as the Headquarters of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Bangladesh ; and

(c) if so, whether the history of Bangladesh Revolution will also be linked up in preserving Sri Aurobindo's heritage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OE CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The National Committee for Sri Aurobindo Centenary, through its Chairman, has requested the Government of West Bengal to transfer the ownership of the premises at 8, Theatre Road, Calcutta, to Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, Pondicherry which will be responsible for preserving it as a Sri Aurobindo shrine. The character of the shrine and the manner in which Sri Aurobindo's heritage will be preserved are matters to be determined by the said Trust. According to the information available with the Government, the Provisional Government of Bangla Desh was functioning from Mujibnagar.

Maintenance of 'Cell' where Sri Aurobindo was imprisoned

7003. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to maintain the 'Cell' in Calcutta Presidency jail where Sri Aurobindo was imprisoned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) : The West Bengal Committee set up for observance of Sri Aurobindo Centenary has been requested to look into this matter in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

बैलों, खाद, बीजों तथा दुधारू ढोरों की खरीद के लिए किसानों को ऋण देने की योजना

7004 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने छोटे किसानों को बैलों, खाद, बीज तथा दुधारू ढोरों की खरीद के लिए ऋण अथवा अनुदान देने की कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया)*: (क) और (ख) : छोटे कृषकों, सीमान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों की सहायता के लिए दो केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आदर्श योजनायें 87 परियोजना क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इन योजनाओं के अधीन इन एजेन्सियों का छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए पर्याप्त आदानों, सेवाओं और कृषि और गौण धन्धों में विनियोजन करने के लिए ऋणों की सप्लाई प्रबन्ध सुनिश्चित करना है। छोटे कृषक विकास एजेन्सी योजना के अधीन कृषि के विकास पर सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक योजना के अधीन मिश्रित खेती पर बल दिया गया है। पूंजीगत लागत के लिए पहली योजना के अधीन मूल पूंजी के 25% तक की और दूसरी के अधीन $33\frac{1}{3}$% तक की राज सहायता दी जा रही है। छोटे कृषक विकास एजेन्सी योजना के अधीन, बैलों और दुधारू पशुओं के खरीदने के लिए भी राज सहायता दी जाती है। सुधरी कृषि प्रणालियों के प्रदर्शन के लिए, छोटे कृषक विकास एजेन्सी क्षेत्रों में प्रति छोटे/सीमांत कृषक के लिए आदानों में 200/- रुपये तक की राज सहायता दी जा सकती है। सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिकों की योजना के अधीन, खाद और बीजों सहित आदानों के लिए और बैलों और दुधारू पशुओं आदि के खरीदने में विनियोजन हेतु भी राज सहायता की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

7005. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु कृषक विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि के विकास के लिए छोटे किसानों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी गई और बिहार के उन जिलों के नाम क्या है जिनमें उक्त योजना को लागू किया गया है और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई;

(ख) क्या 1972-73 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अन्य जिलों को भी लिया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार के भागलपुर जिले को भी लाने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) . (क) 1 भारत सरकार छोटे किसानों की विकास एजेन्सियों को धन देती है, जो छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों के विकास के लिए योजनायें चलाती है। भारत सरकार छोटे कृषकों को सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं देती है।

2. बिहार में छोटे कृषकों की विकास एजेंसी योजनायें चम्पारन, पूर्णिया और पटना जिलों में चल रही है।

3. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रत्येक छोटे कृषकों की विकास एजेंसी परियोजना के

लिए लगभग 1.50 करोड़ रु० की राशि नियत की गई है। अभी तक छोटे कृषकों की विकास एजेंसी चम्पारन के लिए 20.00 लाख रु० छोटे कृषकों की विकास एजेंसी पूर्णियां के लिए 32.17 लाख रु० और छोटे कृषको की विकास एजेंसी पटना के लिए 21.00 लाख रु० की राशि मंजूर की है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नही होता।

मध्य प्रदेश को 1972 की खरीफ की फसल के लिए उर्वरकों की सप्लाई का आश्वासन

7006. **श्री चन्दुलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) सितम्बर, 1971 मे आयोजित क्षेत्रीय बैठक मे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि 1972 की खरीफ की फसल के लिए उसे 70 हजार टन यूरिया, 5 हजार टन अमोनियम सल्फेट, 35 हजार टन डी० ए० पी० और 7 हजार टन मिला जुला उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक वस्तुतः कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक की सप्लाई की गई है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश से ऐसे समाचार प्राप्त हुए है कि वहां उर्वरकों की अत्यन्त कमी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उर्वरकों की इस कमी की तत्काल पूर्ति के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) सितम्बर, 1971 में रखे हुए क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन में, राज्य सरकार की 30,000 मीटरी टन यूरिया, 5000 मीटरी टन अमोनियम सल्फेट, 35000 मीटरी टन डी० ए० पी० और 7000 मीटरी टन एन० पी० के० की सप्लाई की आवश्यकतायें केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से खरीफ, 1972 मौसम के लिए नोट कर ली गई। तथापि वास्तव में पूल उर्वरकों की सप्लाई, मन्त्रालय द्वारा नियतन के आधार पर और सर्वोपरि मांग तथा भंडारों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए, की जाती है।

(ख) जनवरी, 1972 से राज्य सरकार की उर्वरकों की निम्नलिखित मांग सप्लाई की गई :—

1. यूरिया	21939
2. डी० ए० पी०	9924

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि वहां उर्वरकों की कमी है और पर्याप्त सप्लाई के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई करने के प्रश्न पर आगे और विचार केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन में 13-4-1972 को किया गया। राज्य की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, देशीय उत्पादकों द्वारा 36,478 मीटरी टन यूरिया की अश्वस्त सप्लाई और राज्य मे उपलब्ध भंडारों का ध्यान रखते हुए, अप्रैल-जून, 1972 की तिमाही के लिए यूरिया के मूल 5,000 मीटरी टन के नियतन को बढ़ा कर केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से 32,600 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया।

जहा तक डी० ए० पी० का सम्बन्ध है जनवरी से मार्च 1972 की तिमाही में राज्य सरकार को 9,924 मीटरी टन सप्लाई की गई जो खरीफ 1972 के लिए प्रयोग की जायेगी। राज्य सरकार को अपनी खरीफ-72 के लिए फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की जरूरतें पूरा करने के लिए 1,00,000 मीटरी टन सुपरफास्फेट और 9,000 मीटरी टन यूरिया अमोनियम फास्फेट (2882880) देशीय उत्पादन से सप्लाई करने का आश्वासन किया गया है।

Foreign Shippers not Fair towards Indian Shippers

7007. SHRI B. V. NAIK :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the *Indian Express* dated the 29th April, 1972, captioned 'Foreign Shippers not fair—Birla' in which the Chairman All India Shippers Council accused many foreign shippers of not being fair to the Indian Shippers and suggested action against them at National and International level, and

(b) If so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. At the all Indian Shippers Council meeting held on the 28th April, 1972, Shri L.N. Birla is reported to have said that foreign shipowners are not fair to Indian shippers. Some of the problems are due to the manner in which the conference system of shipping operates.

(b) Government is alive to the problem of frequent freight increases and other practices adopted by various shipping conferences. A Discussion Formula has been evolved for sorting out shipping and freight rate problems between Conferences and Shippers at commercial level, with Government participation, wherever necessary. One of the major Conferences namely the India/U.K,/Continent Conference has formally subscribed to this Formula. Some other Conferences have also started consulting Shippers before enforcing general rate increases Government have also been making efforts at international level to have a Code of Conduct evolved for regulating Conference Practices.

India-West German Meeting held at Bonn

7008. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian and West German Delegations had a three-day meeting at Bonn on Co-operation and exchanges in cultural and sports fields ;

(b) whether the two delegations also discussed higher education, science, the arts literature, films, radio, museums and sports and youth and the details thereof ; and

(c) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are contained in the Proceedings of the Permanent Indo-Federal Republic of Germany Joint Committee Meeting held in Bonn from 24th to 26th April, 1972. Copies of the Proceedings are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Since copies are available in the Parliament Library, it is not considered necessary to lay a copy on the Table of the House.

Applications for Allotment of Scooters from Officials of Erstwhile D.T.U. Pending with Delhi Administration

7009. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) The number of applications from officials of the erstwhile D.T.U. for allotment of Scooters from Government quota—both ordinary and priority basis-which are pending with the Delhi Administration at present ;

(b) whether, with the transfer of the control of the Delhi Transport Undertaking to the Central Government, all the pending cases for allotment of scooters have been or will be transferred to the Ministry of Transports for necessary action ; and

(c) the number of applications from D.T.C. employees which are pending since 1969 and the time it will take to make allotments in respect thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Twelve.

(b) The question of transfer of the pending applications to the Ministry of Industrial Development for disposal, in accordance with the present policy of Government regarding allotment of scooters to employees of the Corporations under the Central Government, is being considered.

(c) No application has been pending since 1969. The break-up of the twelve pending applications is as under :—

Year in which received	Number
1970	4
1971	3
1972	5

Information in regard to the probable date by which allotment of scooters against the pending applications is likely to be made is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Water and Drainage Facilities in Colonies of Delhi-35

7010. SHRI B S BHAURA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no water and sewer facilities exist in Manohar Park, Madan Park, Chhunna Mal Park in Delhi-35 area thereby causing great inconvenience to 10,000 people living in the colonies ;

(b) whether the Najafgarh Drain near Manohar Park, Madan Park and Chhunna Mal Park is not covered thereby creating stinking smell in the area : and

(c) the time by which Government propose to undertake the above jobs to remove the inconvenience of the residents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of Schools in Manohar Park, Madan Park and other Colonies in Delhi-35

7011. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Middle and Higher Secondary Schools for the people living in Manohar Park, Madan Park, Chhunna Mal Park, Ashoka Park Main and Extension, Phool Bagh, Golden Park, Jaidev Park, Bhagwan Das Nagar, Punjab Garden and Power House, in Delhi-35 ;

(b) whether the boys and girls of these colonies have to go to far distant places to get their education ; and

(c) the time by which the Middle and a Higher Secondary Schools will be established there to cater to the needs of the residents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As at present the educational needs of these colonies at the Middle and Higher Secondary levels are being fully met by the existing Government Schools located in the nearly colonies, the Question does not arise.

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Delhi 35 Colonies

7012. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary in Manohar Park, Madan Park, Chhunna Mal Park, Ashok Park Main and Extension, Phool Bagh, Golden Park, Jaidev Park, Bhagwan Das Nagar, Punjab Garden, Punjabi Bagh and Power House in Delhi 35 area keeping view the sizeable number of Government employees residing there ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the dispensary will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Health Scheme is being gradually extended subject to availability of funds and suitable accommodation in areas having concentration of 2000 to 2500 Central Government employees. Punjabi Bagh area has already been covered under the Scheme. It has been attached partly to Moti Nagar dispensary and partly to Sakurbasti dispensary. There is no proposal at present to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary for other areas in question.

Taking over of Calcutta University

7013. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is possible for the Ministry to take over the management of Calcutta University for its proper functioning ; and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry is prepared to arrange extra financial assistance for the development of the University ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) There is no proposal with the Government of India to take over Calcutta University as a Central University.

(b) The University Grants Commission has allocated funds amounting to Rs 125 48 lakhs for the development of Calcutta University for the period 1966-74. The Commission has also set up a Committee : (a) to assess broadly the needs for higher education and research which the university would be expected to meet over the next ten years or so, and in particular, to examine the developmental needs of the university departments ; (b) to examine the question of conferring the status of autonomous colleges on selected institutions on the lines recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66), and to consider the relationship between the University and its colleges ; (c) in the light of the foregoing, to recommend such changes in the structure and organisation of the university as would enable it to fulfil its role and obligations effectively and adequately ; and (d) to indicate the financial implications of its recommendations. Further action in the matter can be considered after the Committee has submitted its report and the Commission has considered it.

Documents on History of Freedom Movement in India

7014. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is preparing a general document of the history of freedom movement in India at a cheap price for the availability in all corners of India during the Silver Jubilee Celebration of Indian Independence ; and

(b) the date by which it would be published ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to publish 'The Story of the Freedom Struggle' for the average educated Indian reader and the students of the higher secondary schools, in all the major Indian languages. The work has been entrusted to the National Book Trust, India The book will be subsidised and made available at a price within the means of the average reader.

(b) The book is proposed to be released on the 15th of August, 1972, in English and one or two Indian languages.

Encouragement to Sugar Industry in West Bengal After Freedom of Bangla Desh

7015. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fresh possibility has been found in regard to the encouragement of sugar industry in West Bengal after the freedom of Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, the specific significant developments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modern Agricultural Methods for Cultivation of Foreign Seeds

7016. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modern agricultural method for cultivation of foreign seeds has been encouraged in India ;

(b) if so, the names of States where these developments have taken place ; and

(c) the specific measure taken in West Bengal in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The Government of India do not encourage the cultivation of foreign seeds and such seeds are introduced in India in small quantities only for trial and cross-breeding with local varieties. Large scale import of wheat seeds from Mexico and paddy seeds from the Philippines have been exceptions to this rule.

(b) The imported wheat and paddy seeds, as also different varieties evolved through trial and cross-breeding suitable for various regions are made available to all the States.

(c) The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Shortage of Lentils

7017. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of lentils in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment its production and the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) There is general shortage of Pulses including lentil, in the Country.

(b) The steps proposed include :

(i) Introduction of lentil in multiple-cropping programme.

(ii) Fertilization with phosphate along with the use of rhizobium culture.

(iii) Evolving high yielding and disease resistant varieties.

(iv) Effective and economic control measures against pest and diseases.

The result of these measures has not yet become available.

Tonnage of Indian Shipping During Last Three Years

7018. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the target of increasing Indian shipping tonnage both for overseas trade and inland trade as in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 ; and

(b) the achievement in physical terms as in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Shipping tonnage target is fixed for the entire Plan period and not on yearly basis. The Fourth Plan target is to achieve 40 lakhs grt. of which 35 lakhs grt. is to be operative.

(b) The net operative tonnage added during these years was as under :—

1969-70	1.87 lakhs grt.
1970-71	1.06 lakhs grt.
1971-72	0.85 lakhs grt.

On 31st March 1972, the operative tonnage had reached 25,20,420 grt besides another 14,31,450 grt. on order.

Provision of Housing Site for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7019. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the progrees maIe towards the provision of housing sites to the landless and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country for the last two years State-wise ;

(b) if no progress has been made the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement giving the information is attached

(b) and (c). Because of the slow progress made under the Village Housing Projects Scheme, a new Scheme for provision of House-sites to the Landless Workers in the Rural Areas has been introduced in the Central sector in October, 1971. This Scheme provides of 100% grant assistance to the State Governments and a sum of Rs. 5 crores therefor has been provided during 1972-73 It has been laid down that in implementing the Scheme, priority should be given only to districts which have sizeable concentration of landless rural workers, particularly of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

House sites provided to landless agricultural workers during the last two years viz, 1970-71 and 1971-72 under the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

	Name of State	No. of house-sites provided
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146
2.	Gujarat	355
3.	Kerala	80
4.	Haryana	14
	Total :	595

No other State has reported any progress under this programme.

The Village Housing Projects Scheme introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing applies to persons of all castes and creeds. Separate figures in respect of Scheduled Castes/Tribes are not maintained.

Abolishing Old Type of Convocation

7020. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Universities in India that have abolished the old type of Convocation with ceremonial gown etc ; and

(b) Government's reaction to the continuance of the old type of Convocation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The rituals, procedure and academic dress at the University and College convocations are laid down in the rules and regulations of the Universities, which are autonomous organisations.

Sceptic Cases Due to Faulty Operations o f Vasectomy at Gorakhpur

7021. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) in how many vasectomy operations out of those conducted in Gorakhpur Division, sceptic cases have been reported ; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken against erring officials in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard, Mazagon Docks and Garden Reach Workshops

7022. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the State-owned Hindustan Shipyard in Visakhapatnam, Mazagon Docks and the Garden Reach Workshops ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plans drawn, if any ; and

(c) the extent to which they are going to meet the country's requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Mazagon Dock has already completed an expansion and modernisation programme which has enabled it to take up the construction of Leander Class Frigates and also passenger-cum-cargo ships. Further expansion of this shipyard will be considered if necessary, depending on the naval ship construction requirements. Hindustan Shipyard and Garden Reach Workshops are at present implementing expansion programme as indicated below :

Hindustan Shipyard :

(i) Integrated Development Programme of the Shipyard.

(ii) Construction of a Wet Basin.

(iii) Construction of a Dry Dock, which is almost complete.

Garden Reach Workshops :

(i) Modernisation of the existing Dry Dock No. 1 into a building dry dock.

(ii) Construction of Finger Type Fitting Out Jetty.

(iii) Improving the facilities in the workshops for fabrication, erection etc.

On completion of these programmes, the annual capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard will be increased from 3 ships to about 6 ships of 13,000 DWT and Garden Reach Workshops will be able to undertake construction of 2 ships of 15,000 DWT to 25,000 DWT per year.

Rent charged from Retired Government Servants retaining Government Accommodation

7023. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the rent being charged from retired Government servants per month who have been permitted to occupy Government accommodation in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : Under the Allotment Rules, a retired Government servant can retain the general pool accommodation in Delhi for a period of two months from the date of retirement on payment of normal licence fee. In special cases, an allottee may be allowed to retain the Government accommodation on payment of twice the standard licence fee under F R.-45A or twice the pooled standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A, whichever is higher, for a further period not exceeding six months. If the allottee stays in the house beyond this period, he is treated as an unauthorised occupant and is charged damages at market rates.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किसानों को परेशान करने के बारे में शिकायतें

7024. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा, जो सरकार की ओर से अनाज की वसूली करते हैं किसानों को परेशान किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि निगम के अधिकारी

माल ज्यादा तोलते है और बताते कम है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो शिकायतो का स्वरूप क्या है और सरकार ने इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) से (ग) : देश भर मे भारतीय खाद्य निगम और अन्य अधिप्राप्ति एजेंसियो द्वारा खाद्यान्नो की अत्यधिक अधिप्राप्ति की जा रही है। सरकार को कुछेक शिकायते मिली है जिनमे किसानो को परेशान करने, गेहू न खरीदने, कम रसीद जारी करने, बिना औचित्य के गेहू का कम श्रणीकरण करने या उसे अस्वीकार करने, सही मूल्य का भुगतान न करने, रिश्वत लेने आदि के बारे मे आरोप लगाए गए है। इन शिकायतो को तत्परता से जाच की जाती है और यहा आवश्यक होता है, उन मामलो मे उपयुक्त उपचारी उपाय किए जाते है।

दिल्ली मे नि शुल्क उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा

7025. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकार** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा नि शुल्क करने को कहा है ,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस प्रकार की माग केन्द्रीय सरकार मे की है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमे कितना व्यय अधिक होने की सभावना है, और

(घ) इस योजना के कब तक लागू होने की सम्भावना है।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, नही।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बात, हाइर सेकेडरी स्तर तक शिक्षा को सभी बच्चो के लिए नि शुल्क करना है। इस योजना पर अमल करने के फलस्वरूप अनुमानित वार्षिक खर्च इस प्रकार होगा

राजकीय स्कूलो से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का घाटा 65 लाख रुपये

सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलो को अतिरिक्त सहायक अनुदान की अदायगी। 35 लाख रुपये

इस योजना पर अमल करना अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नही लिया गया है।

New Schemes launched by National Cooperative Development Corporation

7026 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation have launched two new schemes, involving Rs 17 5 crores to increase the storage capacity and strengthen the share capital base of the cooperatives, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) It has been decided to implement two new Central Sector Schemes for (i) cooperative storage and (ii) strengthening the share capital base of cooperative marketing societies, involving a total outlay of Rs 17 5 crores during the last two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Both the schemes will be operated by the National Cooperative Development Corporation on behalf of the Central Government and Central assistance to State Governments will be channelised through the Corporation.

(b) The main features of the two schemes are as follows :—

I. Central Sector Scheme on Co-operative Storage :

(i) The Scheme has been formulated to enable the creation of an additional storage capacity of 10 lakhs tonnes in the co-operative sector during the last two years of the Fourth Plan, for storing agricultural produce and inputs, both at village level and mandi/rail head level.

(ii) The Scheme envisages a total outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores. The loan component, *i.e.* Rs. 9.40 crores, being 62½% of the total outlay, is proposed to be advanced to the State Governments as long-term loan.

(iii) The needs of storage of co-operative societies in areas of significant agricultural potential and at markets or other points where the assembly of agricultural produce or inputs is being hampered for want of storage will be specifically served.

(iv) The financial assistance would be provided as per the actual cost of construction and the type of godowns required to be constructed in a particular area, but, on an average, the cost of construction of godowns has been taken at Rs. 150/- per tonne.

(v) The village cooperatives and cooperative marketing/processing societies functioning at primary, district, regional of apex level will be considered for financial assistance for construction of godowns. Bigger cooperative processing societies, such as sugar factories, spinning mills and jute mills, will not be provided financial assistance for construction of godowns under the scheme. Programmes already sanctioned or proposed for assistance by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation will not be taken up under this scheme.

(vi) Cooperatives having no storage facility, owned or hired, will be given first preference ; secondly cooperatives having inadequate storage capacity will be considered ; and thirdly cooperatives intending to construct godowns for replacing hired capacity already available with them will be taken up.

(vii) It is envisaged that construction work should ordinarily be completed in not more than two working seasons and within a year of acquisition of the site The first instalment of assistance will be given only after site has been acquired or is available with the society concerned.

II. Strengthening of the Share Capital Base of Marketing Co-operatives :

(i) The main objective of the scheme, which envisages a total outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores during the last two years of the 4th Plan, is to assist about 400 selected cooperative marketing societies situated in high yielding varieties programme and other special agricultural programme areas, with potential for having substantial marketable surplus. The assistance will be in the form of additional Government share capital, to enable them to raise the requisite working capital from financial institutions, for undertaking larger marketing of agricultural commodities on behalf of the growers, and distribution of agricultural inputs and consumer goods in rural areas. All the selected societies receiving assistance

under this scheme, taken together, are expected to achieve a total additional business turnover of about Rs. 25 crores per annum at the end of three years.

(ii) It is proposed to provide long-term loans to State Governments outside the State Plan ceilings, to enable them to subscribe additional share capital to the selected co-operative marketing societies in two instalments. The average assistance per primary marketing society is estimated to be Rs. 60,000, but the assistance will vary from society to society on the basis of actual requirements of funds and capacity for undertaking expanded business programme. However, the maximum ceiling of assistance per primary marketing society is Rs 1 00 lakh and for higher level societies is Rs. 5 00 lakhs.

(iii) The first instalment of assistance is proposed to be given on selection of these societies on the basis of requirement of funds as per specific expanded business programme to be undertaken by the society. Second instalment will follow in the next financial year when the members contribute towards share capital proportionately and the programme of business envisaged for the first year is achieved.

Drinking Water Facilities in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

7027. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Bikaner Division of Rajasthan where well water is not fit for drinking purposes and is saline and the number of villages where there is no well either of sweet water or of saline water ;

(b) the number of villages where there is no provision for drinking water and it has to be brought from far off villages on carts driven by camels and bullocks ;

(c) whether there is any scheme to construct reservoirs for storing rain water in such villages ; and

(d) if so, the names of such villages and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

मेडिकल पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि को कम करना

7028. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की है कि देश मे डाक्टरों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए पांच वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम के स्थान पर तीन वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम रखा जाए ताकि प्रत्येक पांच हजार की आबादी के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) योजना आयोग ने ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (परामर्श से छूट) विनियमन 1958 के अंतर्गत दिल्ली के स्कूलों के वाइस प्रिंसिपलों के पदों के लिए भरती

7029. **श्री अन्वेश** . क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (परामर्श

से छूट) विनियमन, 1958 के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली के स्कूलों में वाइस प्रिंसिपलों के पदों के लिए भरती के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1777 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लोक सेवा आयोग छूट विनियमन में संशोधन करने का है ताकि 50 प्रतिशत रिक्त पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरे जा सकें ताकि शेष 50 प्रतिशत पद विभागीय पदोन्नतियों से भरे जा सकें जैसा कि अन्य राजपत्रित पदों के मामले में किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संशोधित विनियमन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) उप-प्रधानाचार्यों (वाइस प्रिंसिपलों) के पदों की प्रोन्नति के लिए वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

7030. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :**
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने विश्वविद्यालय चल रहे हैं; और

(ख) उक्त विश्वविद्यालयों में से प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) इस समय देश में 86 विश्वविद्यालय हैं । इनके अलावा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3 के अधीन 9 संस्था 'विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थायें" घोषित की गई हैं ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

स्कूलों में वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी

7031. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां (हाई स्कूल, हायर सेकेन्डरी) प्रत्येक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी को वैकल्पिक विषय घोषित कर दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Census of Tigers, Lions and Rhinos and Steps for their Preservation

7032. SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tigers, Lions and Rhinos at Present compared to 1960 ;

(b) whether there is considerable decline in the number of these animals in the country and if so, the extent thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for the decline and the steps proposed by Government to preserve these species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The number of Tigers, Lions and Rhinos during 1960 is not known as no census had been conducted during that year. Census of Gir Lions by counting pugmarks was done in 1963. The number arrived at was 285. Visual count of Lions was done during 1968 when the number arrived at was 177. No census of lions has been conducted since then.

The Countrywide census of Tigers is being done for the first time this summer and the

result will be known in the next two months or so Census of all Rhinos of the country has also not been done in the past Census of Rhinos was done in Kaziranga sanctuary only, during 1966 and the number was 366 Census of Rhinos in Kaziranga has been conducted again this year and the number is 671

(b) Naturalists opine that there is a considerable decrease in the number of above animals but it cannot be verified because actual census had not been done in the past. However, there is an appreciable increase in the number of Rhinos in Kaziranga sanctuary

(c) The shrinkage of habitat and ever-hunting can be the reasons for decline in the number of tigers Shrinkage of habitat and human interference are the reasons for the decline in the number of lions There is no decline in the number of Rhinos

The following steps have been taken by Government to preserve the species

(1) Natural habitats of the above animals are being constituted as wild life sanctuaries where rigid protection is given to the animals

(2) Shooting of all the three animals is banned in the country

(3) There is a ban on export of all the three animals except for scientific purpose There is a ban on the export of their products also

(4) Protection staff has been strengthened

(5) It is proposed to enact a comprehensive legislation to regulate movement and trade of wild life and their products

(6) A task force has been constituted to formulate a project for the conservation of the tigers

(7) Gir sanctuary is closed to grazing by fencing and there is a proposal to shift the nesses outside the sanctuary

12 00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS EMPLOYEES TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा और समाजकल्याण मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और आग्रह करता हू कि वे इस बारे मे वक्तव्य दें—

'राष्ट्रीय फिटनेस कोर के लगभग 7000 प्रशिक्षकों की सेवा की शर्तें अन्तिम रूप से तय किए बिना इस कोर का प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण राज्य सरकारों को सौपने का भारत सरकार का कथित निर्णय, जिसके कारण उन्हे विभिन्न राज्य सरकारो की दया पर छोड दिया जायेगा।"

MR SPEAKER This is a call-attention motion But the statement is very long.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) : The statement is fairly long because I have attempted to explain all the developments that have taken place, so that the hon. members may be able to have all the facts at their disposal

MR SPEAKER Has the hon. Member got the copy ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yes Sir

MR SPEAKER . Then, it is all right. We will take it as read

PROF S. NURUL HASAN . There is only one correction which I would like to make It is an important correction which I may be permitted to read out This is on page 6, first paragraph—paragraph (c) It was a little obscure Therefore, I am rephrasing it so that there may be no confusion. The hon members would very kindly pay attention to it

"It has also been decided by the Government of India that if continued payment

[Prof. S. Nural Hasan]

of salary and allowances of these instructors cannot be ensured in the above manner, the Central Government will bear direct responsibility for the same until their retirement."

Statement

The National Fitness Corps is the successor organisation on the National Discipline Scheme which was originally started in the Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1954 as a programme for instilling discipline and imparting training in drill among the younger generation in the refugee camps and colonies. The scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Education in 1958 and enlarged to cover a number of high schools. A committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kunzru, made a recommendation in 1963 that it was necessary at the school stage to introduce an integrated programme to give our education system a graduated scheme of character development for a democratic way of life which should be woven into the fabric of the educational system. This integrated programme at school stage was to replace the several programmes like physical education, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, the National Discipline Scheme etc. In pursuance of this recommendation, an integrated programme known as the National Fitness Corps was evolved. This integrated programme was approved for adoption in schools in a meeting of the State Education Secretaries and the State Directors of Public Instruction held in February, 1965. Att his meeting it was also decided that as the NDS instructors were to function in the schools under the administrative control of the State Governments, they should be transferred to the States and merged with the cadre of physical education teachers of the States. The question of the transfer of these instructors was discussed in a further meeting of the State Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction in April 1965 at which it was agreed that the transfer should be effected on the condition that the State Governments were to be reimbursed in full the pay and allowances of these instructors during the Fourth Plan period (*i.e.* till 1970-71 according to the then current plan period pattern).

2. The terms and conditions of transfer drawn up by the Government of India envisaged that the existing salaries and the central scales of pay should be protected after the transfer of the instructors to the States. This was not acceptable to the States, mainly because the State Governments did not find it possible to give the central scales of pay to these instructors and were averse to taking over the responsibilities of the instructors to be employed by local authorities and in private schools. The terms were revised in May, 1968 as under :

(i) If an Instructor is not prepared to accept service under the State authorities, he may get the terminal benefits as admissible under the revised pay rules, and his services may be terminated.

OR

(ii) an Instructor may accept employment under the authorities in the State including local bodies or voluntary organisations concerned, on the scale of pay prescribed there. The Government of India would then either pay terminal benefits as admissible under the revised pay rules on termination of his services with the Government of India or the Government of India may compensate the Instructor for a period of 5 years for the difference between his pay as fixed in a State and the pay being presently drawn by him ; the Instructor may be allowed to exercise his option between the two benefits.

In reply to a memorandum issued to the Instructors asking them to exercise their option, while a majority of the Instructors opted for service in the States, about 200 Instructors went to Court and obtained stay orders against Government taking action pursuant to or giving effect to this memorandum. In reply to these proposed terms, while some States agreed to take over the Instructors on these terms, many States stated that they could take over the Instructors only if sufficient vacancies to absorb them were available and if the Central Government agreed to meet the entire expenditure for the duration of the Fourth Plan.

3. In view of this it became necessary to draw up fresh terms of transfer. The

Cabinet decided in November, 1969 that the Central Government would meet the full expenditure on pay and allowances of the Instructors absorbed by the States for the entire Fourth Plan period subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The State should create the requisite number of vacancies and take over these instructors in these vacancies ; those sent to private schools being treated as on deputation from the State Government.

(b) The service rendered under the Central Government should be counted for calculating the increment in the State scales of pay and

(c) Any shortfall in the pay and allowances drawn by any instructor in the State scale of pay as compared to the pay and allowances last drawn by him under the Central Government, was to be paid as personal pay during the Fourth Plan period.

Many State Governments and Union Territory Administrations had signified in writing their willingness to absorb the instructors under these terms. Many States had agreed in principle to such absorption but felt that they should be relieved of the financial burden on account of the payment of salary to these instructors, even from a future date. Only three States had formally regretted inability to absorb the instructors.

4. Action would have been taken quite sometime ago to transfer the instuctors to such of the States as were willing to absorb them but owing to persistent demands from the employees and from some of the hon'ble Members, who were naturally anxious about the security of service of these instructors after their transfer to the States and about the continued protection of the emoluments currently drawn under the Central Government even beyond the Fourth Plan period, as well as to the demand from the employees themselves that they should all be made permanent under the Central Government and brought on to higher pay scales recommended by the Kothari Commission before their transfer to the States, action to implement the Cabinet decision of November, 1969 could not be taken till these demands were given careful consideration.

5. In the meantime the Public Accounts Committee had commented on more than one occasion on the inordinate delay in the transfer of the instructors to the State Governments. Some hon'ble Members of Parliament have also urged that once the Government of India had decided that the rightful place of these instructors was in the schools, there should not be dual control over them and that the instructors who wanted to go over to the States should not be prevented from doing so. A large number of instructional staff serving in the schools had also formed themselves into a rival association called the Field Staff Association and have been urging the Government to expedite their transfer to the State Governments.

6. Government have given very careful consideration to the various demands made by and on behalf of the NFC employees. As a result of such examination and in order to meet the point of view of the State Governments who have not so far been able to accept the terms of transfer offered by the Central Government in 1969, the Central Government have, decided to modify the terms proposed in 1969, as under :

(a) to meet in full the expenditure on the pay and allowances of these instructors till the 6th Finance Commission makes its award and

(b) to recommend to the 6th Finance Commission that the expenditure on pay and allowances of this staff should be treated as the committed expenditure of the States while assessing the future financial requirements of the States.

(c) It has also been decided by the Government of India that if continued payment of salary and allowances of these instructors cannot be ensured in the above manner, the Central Government will bear direct responsibility for the same until their retirement.

7. Considering that :

(i) the instructional staff have for the past many years been serving in

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schools administered by the States and will have to work under the principals and higher educational authorities of the States,

(ii) it would be anomalous for the NFC programme to be implemented by the States and for part of the staff to implement this programme being controlled and administered by the Centre and

(iii) whatever action is taken in regard to the NFC instructional staff should be such that they do not have to face a reduction in pay and allowances or a possible retrenchment at a future date,

the Government of India have written to the State Governments on the 4th April, 1972, informing them of the decisions mentioned in para 6 (a) & (b) above and placing the administrative control of the instructional staff under the respective State educational authorities and authorising the absorption in State service of such of the instructional staff as are acceptable to the States under the modified terms and are willing to go over. The further guarantee mentioned in para 6(c) will be intimated to the States forthwith.

8. The implications of the above decision are :

(a) The State educational authorities can exercise effective supervision over the work of the instructional staff and can utilize the services of these instructors within the State on an as required basis, in the best interest of education in the State

(b) The State Governments may create as many physical training instructor posts as their schools may need in the scales prevalent in the State and fill them up by absorbing the NFC instructional staff. If as a result of such action the instructors have to be given higher pay and allowances than they are drawing now, the increased expenditure will also be met by the Central Government for the present and this expenditure, we hope, will be treated as the committed expenditure of the State for the future, if necessary the Centre will bear this expenditure even thereafter.

(c) Until such time as the State Government creates enough posts to absorb all the instructional staff serving in in the State, the staff not formally absorbed by the State will continue to draw pay and allowances under the Central scales as heretofore until they are so absorbed.

(d) If the State Government is not in a position to accept any of the instructional staff for reasons like lack of prescribed educational qualification for entry into the State service, such staff will continue to draw the pay and allowances under the Central scales as heretofore until they are found alternative employment elsewhere under the Central Government ; there is no intention of retrenching such instructional staff.

9. It will be seen from the above that while the present decision of the Government of India will enable the State Government to absorb and the instructional staff to accept service in the State Government, no instructor who is not acceptable to the State Government will be thrown out of employment, nor will any employee receive less pay and allowances than he is drawing now. It will also be clear that the absorption of the staff in State services will be only after the terms are made known to each employee by the State Government. As regards security of service, the hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that with increasing emphasis being laid on education, there is absolutely no possibility of the numbers of schools in any State being reduced as time passes. The number of schools and the number of physical training instructors will increase from year to year. Hence there is really no cause for any apprehension about the instructors now being absorbed by the States facing retrenchment after a few years, especially as the Centre is assuring funds, where necessary, to meet the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the instructors for so long as they remain in service.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इतने लम्बे-चौड़े वक्तव्य के लिए मंत्री महोदय को

धन्यवाद । लेकिन फिर भी कुछ सवाल है, जिनके जवाब आने बाकी है । मन्त्री महोदय ने माना है कि ये इस्ट्रक्टर्स पिछले 18 सालो से विभिन्न योजनाओ मे काम कर रहे है । लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि ये अभी तक परमानेन्ट या स्थायी नही बनाये गये । इस वक्तव्य मे भी इस बात का कोई इशारा नही है कि ये कर्मचारी कब स्थायी बनाये जायेगे । मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि यह मामला नेशनल कौन्सिल मे भी उठाया गया था । फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री का ता० 13-9-1966 का एक परिपत्र है, जिसमे कहा गया है कि इस तरह के कर्मचारी कम-से-कम 80 प्रतिशत स्थायी किये जाने चाहिए । कर्मचारी इस बात के लिए लडते रहे है और उनका मामला नेशनल कौन्सिल के सामने गया हुआ है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंग कि इनको परमानेन्ट बनाने के बारे मे आगे क्या कायवाही की जायेगी ?

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि इनके आज जो वेतन और भत्ते है, उनकी रक्षा की जावेगी । लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय स्वीकार करेगे कि इनके आज जो वेतन और भत्ते है, वे इसी प्रकार का काम करने वाले अन्य केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियो की तुलना मे कम है । दिल्ली मे ऐसे विद्यालय है जो शारीरिक शिक्षा देते है और जिनमे काम करने वाले इस्ट्रक्टर्स का वेतन 220 रुपया प्रतिमास आरम्भ होता है, जबकि इन इंस्ट्रक्टर्स को केवल 110 रुपये तनख्वाह शुरू से मिलती है । इनके पे-स्केल के रिवीजन, वेतन-मान पर पुनर्विचार करने का प्रश्न भी उठाया गया था, और उसे आर्बिट्रेशन को सौप दिया गया था, इस पर पच-फैसला होना था, सात महीने से यह मामला पडा हुआ है, लेकिन शिक्षा मत्रालय ने इसके बारे मे कोई कार्यवाही नही की । इससे कर्मचारियो मे असन्तोष होना स्वाभाविक है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि नई परिस्थितियो मे इन कर्मचारियो के वेतन-मान का क्या होगा ?

मंत्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि इनके वेतन-मान की रक्षा की जायेगी और रिटायर होने तक यदि राज्य सरकारे उनके वेतन और भत्ते की जिम्मेदारी नही लेगी तो केन्द्रीय सरकार लेगी । मैं इस आश्वासन का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ये कर्मचारी केन्द्र के कर्मचारी हैं, इन कर्मचारियो का मामला तीसरे पे-कमीशन के सामने पडा हुआ है । अब उस कमीशन की सिफारिश आने वाली है, अगर ये कर्मचारी राज्य सरकारो को भेज दिये गये तो क्या तीसरे पे-कमीशन की सिफारिशे इन पर लागू होगी । अगर ये कर्मचारी राज्य सरकारो को भेजे जाते है तो वहा इनकी सीनियोरिटी, इनके वेतन और भत्तो के सवाल किस प्रकार तय किये जायेगे ? इन्हे अगर राज्य कर्मचारियो के साथ मिलाया जाएगा तो राज्य कर्मचारियो की श्रेणी मे इनका कौन-सा स्थान होगा ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देगे कि परमानेन्सी के बारे मे और पे-स्केल के रिवीजन के बारे मे और तीसरा पे-कमीशन जो भी सिफारिश करता है, उसके बारे मे इन कर्मचारियो को लाभान्वित होने से रोका नही जाएगा । ये कर्मचारी चाहे केन्द्र मे रहे या राज्यो मे रहे उन्हे इस तरह के फायदे मिलेंगे ?

शिक्षा मत्रालय ने फैसला किया है कि नेशनल-फिटनेस-कोर का जो डायरैक्टोरेट है और जो रिजनल-आफिसिज है, वे 1 जून, 1972 से बन्द किये जायेगे । शायद मत्रालय समझता था कि कर्मचारी राज्यो मे जाना स्वीकार कर लेगे, केन्द्र मे कर्मचारियो के सम्बन्ध मे कोई काम बाकी नही रहेगा । लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को मानेंगे कि अभी राज्य सरकारे इन कर्मचारियो को लेने के लिए तैयार नही हुई है तथा दूसरी ओर सभी कर्मचारी भी जाने के लिए तैयार नही हुए है और तीसरे अभी उनकी सेवा की शर्तें तय होनी बाकी है—इन बातो को ध्यान से रखते हुए क्या डायरेक्टोरेट और रिजनल आफिसिज को 1 जून, 1972 से बन्द करने का जो फैसला किया गया था, वह रद्द कर दिया जाएगा और जब तक सभी कर्मचारियो के भविष्य का निबटारा नही हो जाता, तब तक डायरैक्टोरेट और रीजनल-आफिसिज कायम रहेंगे ?

मै एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ—शिक्षा

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मंत्री महोदय को इन कर्मचारियों से मिलकर सारी चीजें बातचीत से तय करने में क्या एतराज है ? कर्मचारी ता० 4 को उनसे मिले थे और मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि आप लोगों से बातचीत करके कोई फैसला किया जाएगा, लेकिन ता० 4 को ही यह आदेश निकाल दिया गया, उनकी तकदीर का फैसला कर दिया गया, उन्हें राज्य सरकारों के भरोसे छोड़ दिया गया। 17 सालों से जो कर्मचारी केन्द्र की सेवा कर रहे हैं, राज्य सरकारें उनके लिए उचित शर्तें तय नहीं करेंगी और उन्हें अन्धकारपूर्ण भविष्य में भटकने के लिए छोड़ दिया जायगा—ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय इन इंस्ट्रक्टर्स के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर उनसे बातचीत नहीं कर सकते क्या ?

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कैबिनेट सैक्रेटरी के साथ यह फैसला हुआ था—10-6-1970 को, कि आपस की बातचीत से मामला तय किया जाएगा ? लेकिन कर्मचारियों को बातचीत का मौका नहीं दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय से कर्मचारी मिले थे और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वह आगे बात करेंगे, लेकिन उसी दिन आदेश जारी कर दिया गया। मुझे बताया गया है—राज्य सभा में मेरे एक सहयोगी श्री पीताम्बर दास ने मंत्री महोदय को टेलीफोन किया था और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि कर्मचारियों से मिलेंगे। लेकिन जब कर्मचारी मिलने के लिए गये तो मंत्री महोदय से उन कर्मचारियों को मिलने नहीं दिया गया। क्या सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करने में संकोच करती है ?

मैं समझता हूं कि आज का जो वक्तव्य है वह पुरानी स्थिति से काफी अच्छा है और अब कर्मचारियों की जो थोड़ी-बहुत शिकायतें रह गई हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए दोनों पक्षों में बातचीत हो और मामले आपस में बैठकर तय कर लिये जायेंगे। इसमें आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए- क्या मंत्री महोदय कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत के लिए तैयार हैं ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The hon. Member has raised a number of matters and I shall attempt to explain the points on which he wants either information or wants to know the Government's policy.

I am taking up first the question of Rules regarding permanency. In accordance with Ministry of Finance Memorandum dated 13th September, 1966, 50%—not 80% or 100% as demanded by the staff side – of posts other than Class IV posts in non-permanent Departments can be made permanent provided that :

(1) The office has been in existence for not less than 10 years.

(2) The office is not proposed to be wound up in the foreseeable future, and

(3) That the posts have been in continuous existence for a period of five years or more and are required indefinitely.

The important point which seems to have escaped the attention of the hon. Member is the second condition that the office is not proposed to be wound up in the foreseeable future. I think that it is very important that the House may be pleased to take note of the most fundamental question, and the most fundamental question is this. It is not that the Central Government had established viable units in the various States to carry on the work of National Discipline Scheme or National Fitness Corps ; the whole idea was that this scheme can only function in an integrated manner if it is incorporated with the school programmes. And therefore these employees had been posted to the various schools in the different States. It would be quite an unthinkable situation if one of the persons on the school staff were to consider himself as being very different from all the other colleagues and would not be to that extent under the direct control of the head of that institution and of the directorate of the State which broadly controls all these institutions and it was particularly in view of this that this decision was taken. My hon. friend has himself been Chairman of Public Accounts Committee and he would no doubt be aware of the views expressed by that Committee in this particular matter.

The next point is about salary scales. He made the point that after all these are Central Government employees and should be covered by the Central Pay Commission. Now, the whole point was this. Once decision is taken that these persons are to be transferred to the State Governments, then, the question of continuing to treat them as Central Government employees would not arise. They will have to be adjusted in the States. Scales of Pay; the only thing is that nobody would be permitted to suffer on that account. I have had an exercise done. If, in view of the policy of the Government which I have placed before the House, if the agreement finally goes through, the position would be—these figures are rather approximate—that about 1700 of the employees of these present institutions are likely to get higher pay scale than has been recommended by Kothari Commission. Between 4,000 and 4,500 persons will not get as much as the Kothari Commission's recommendations, but it would certainly be more than their present scales of pay which they are getting Only 300 odd people would not get the benefits of the better scale but then we are guaranteeing that the Central Government would continue to give assistance so that the employees do not suffer in any way.

I would like the House also to take note of one other point that is under consideration. The Central Government has been urging all the State Governments to implement the Kothari Commission's scales in all their schools and if what we are hoping goes through, this particular matter could be sorted out. There is a demand that there should be some uniformity in pay scales of all school teachers. It is a demand with which personally I sympathise a great deal. We will be using all powers of persuasion which the Ministry has with the powers that—be, who are in a position really to look at these things and ensure that the pay scales of all the school teachers are raised to what is to be a nationally desirable scale.

As regards the question of seniority, I am afraid I shall not be able to satisfy the hon. Member. I understand that the seniority rules of the Central Government itself are that if a person is retrenched from an office and seconded or sent to another office even under the Government of India, while he can take with him the benefits of length of service in terms of fixation of his pay and other terminal benefits, he does not carry with him seniority. Therefore, if this is not possible within the Central Government itself, I do not think that we can really insist on the State Governments that all these persons must get the same seniority.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They are not being retrenched.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN : They are not being retrenched but they are being transferred from one office to another...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : So, they should be allowed to have their seniority.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : That is precisely what I have been trying to say, that seniority rules which are well established are such that they will get all the benefits of length of service, but when it comes to a question of *inter se* seniority, there are other people whose rights are going to be affected by this, and, therefore, this is a matter on which the Central Government cannot bring any pressure on the State Governments.

The next point that was raised was about the closure of regional offices We would like that this closure should take place and we shall take such steps as are necessary, but the most important matter is that there should be no dislocation and that the salaries should continue to be paid on the due date and if for that purpose any adjustment is needed, that adjustment on practical and administrative grounds will certainly be made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What type of adjustment ? If the instructors are not transferred, there will have to be a directorate to look after their interests and there will have to be regional offices.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have said that we want to transfer them. The only thing is that the Government is guaranteeing that they will not suffer in monetary terms in any way. Therefore, to that extent, if a particular office is needed to be kept for a few days more, it might have to be kept but the very important thing is that these people should continue to get their salaries on the due date.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That was not my point. The hon. Minister has said in his statement that if there are instructors

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

who are reluctant to go to the State Governments their services will be kept at the Centre. Who will look after their services ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is saying that Government wishes that these should be closed, but they will see that the payments are made regularly, and that they will ensure payment of salaries in time.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The point really is that we are not giving the option to the instructors. We are giving the option to the State Governments, and, therefore, if for an interim period, some further adjustment in the administrative set-up is needed, that adjustment will certainly be made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not want to interrupt the hon. Minister. But at page 7, para (c) of his statement, he has stated :

> "Until such time as the State Government creates enough posts to absorb all the instructional staff serving in the State, the staff not formally absorbed by the State will continue to draw pay and allowances under the Central scales as heretofore until they are so absorbed".

Obviously, if the instructors refuse to go and they are not absorbed by the State Government, they will remain at the Centre.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I do not think that I have made a statement that this situation will arise 'if the staff refuse to go'. The paragraph which the hon. Member has read out from the statement is explicit and it says :

> "Until such time as the State Government creates enough posts to absorb all the instructional staff serving in the State, the staff not formally absorbed by the State will continue to draw...".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is it not a fact that three States have refused to absorb the staff ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not enter into argument.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : That is the assurance I have given. I have said in very clear, unambiguous and unequivocal terms that it will be the duty of the Ministry to ensure that everyone gets his salary on due date. In the light of this absolutely clear and unambiguous statement, I do not think there is any need for me to make a further clarification.

A reference was made to the fact that I have not met the NFC representatives. The fact of the matter is that for five days there was a meeting between the representatives of the NFC employees and my colleague, Shri Ramaswamy. At every stage, it was the basic issue which continued to be discussed. Then there have been meetings between a senior officer of my Ministry and these representatives and finally with the Cabinet Secretary, to whom the matter had been entrusted to hold detailed negotiations. I had told one of my friends, an hon Member of the other House, that I would be very glad to meet the persons I do not know what happened Perhaps I was detained in one of the two Houses. Therefore, I was unable to keep the appointment

I may make this statement again that so far as the fundamental policy of the Government is concerned, that is not something on which I am prepared to reopen negotiations not because I have any objection to keep on negotiating but because I am afraid that these people are going to suffer themselves if the decision is delayed even further. But if there is any question of adjustment or of any other particular small matter within the framework of the broad policy that requires to be looked into, I will be very glad indeed to do so.

Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that so far as the Directorate and the regional office employees are concerned, they want to be declared surplus – it is a technical term – as quickly as possible so that they may be enabled to be absorbed in the other departments of the Government. We may be able to continue these offices at a reduced level till such time as may be necessary, but the reabsorption of the personnel in other offices of the Government of India should not be interfered with ; otherwise the future interests of the persons working in the Directorate and the regional offices will be adversely affected.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : राष्ट्रीय फिटनैस कोर, डा० कुंजरू की योजना के अनुसार बनाया गया था। लेकिन वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री जी उन 7,000 आदमियों को निकाल कर उनकी नाराजगी मोल लेना चाहते है। आप एक बात बताइये, आपने उनकी तनख्वाहों का प्रबन्ध किया, ठीक है, लेकिन कौन-सी स्टेट उनको लेने के लिए तैयार है ? मध्य प्रदेश लेने के लिए तैयार नही है, केरल लेने को तैयार नही है, राजस्थान में कोई शर्तें नही बनी है। हर स्टेट में फिजिकल इन्स्ट्रक्टर आज मौजूद है। आप उन सात हजार आदमियों को जिनको आप स्टेट्स मे 1965, 1966, 1967 से कोशिश कर रहे है भेजने की, और मिस्टर राव ने पार्लियामेंट में स्टेटमैंट दिया था, उसके बाद माननीय सिद्धार्थ शकर रे ने वायदा किया था कि कंसीडर करेंगे, आज तक आप उन सात हजार आदमियों के साथ कौन-सा ऐग्रीमेंट इन राइटिंग कर सके है जिसके आधार पर आप उनको भेजना चाहते है। आप जानते है कि राज्यो की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, क्या ऐसी हालत मे वे इन सात हजार आदमियो को मन्जूर कर लेंगी ?

आप कहते हैं कि सात हजार लोगो के बारे में हमने निर्णय कर लिया है, तो यह निर्णय आपने उनको बुलाकर किया ? क्या यह समझौता इन राइटिंग मे लिया है ? या केवल आपके इस लम्बे-चौड़े वक्तव्य मे हम लोग यह सोच ले कि उन सात हजार आदमियों को भाग्य के भरोसे पर छोड़ दिया जाय। यह योजना क्यों बनी थी ? आप इस योजना को क्यो खत्म करना चाहते है ? इस योजना का क्या मकसद था ? यही न कि देश में अनुशासन पैदा किया जाय, बच्चों को प्रशिक्षण देना। आज भी देश में इन बातों की जरूरत है। पहले इस योजना को बनाने के बाद आप अब इस योजना को राज्यों के भरोसे छोड़ना चाहते हैं। और राज्य उसको स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। किसी भी राज्य ने आपकी बात को मान लिया हो तो बताइये कि किसने माना है ? क्या एक ने भी आपकी शर्तों को मान लिया है ? कौन-सा राज्य ऐसा है जिसने आपकी शर्तों को मान लिया है, और किस राज्य ने कितने लोगों की सर्विसेज को ऐबसार्ब कर लिया है। कौन-सा राज्य है जिसने आपकी शर्तों को लेकर लिखित रूप में दे दिया हो ? 31 मई को पार्लियामेंट की सिटिंग समाप्त हो जाएगी, और पहली जून को आप एक आर्डर निकाल देंगे कि सात हजार कर्मचारी जो 17 साल से सर्विस कर रहे है उनकी कोई सीनियारिटी का कंसीडरेशन नही होगा, उनकी पेन्शन का सवाल तय नहीं किया जायेगा, उनकी तनख्वाह का सवाल तय नही किया जाएगा। केवल एक काम किया जाएगा कि सात हजार आदमियों को राज्यों में भेज दिया जाएगा, जब कि राज्य उनको लेने को तैयार नही है। इन राइटिंग आपके पास कोई ऐग्रीमैंट नही है। और अगर कोई ऐग्रीमैंट हो तो आप उसको पढ़कर बताइये जिसमें राज्यों ने लिखित रूप मे दिया हो आपको कि हम इन सात हजार कर्मचारियो मे से इतने कर्मचारियों को इन-इन शर्तों पर लेना चाहते है ?

आपने एक वायदा किया है कि हम अपने यहां से तनख्वाहे देंगे। इन सात हजार कर्मचारियो की वनिस्बत आप का ऐसा ध्यान था कि देश में विद्यार्थियो में अनुशासन पैदा करने के लिए और उनको प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए दो लाख कर्मचारी लेना चाहते थे। तो क्या आपकी नाराजगी की परीक्षा इन लोगों पर होगी। जितने शिक्षा मत्री 1965 से आ चुके हैं किसी ने भी यह कदम नही उठाया, और आपने एक कलम से यह हुक्म लिख दिया कि एक जून के बाद सारे कार्यालय बन्द हो जायेंगे और उनकी तनख्वाह और सीनियारिटी राज्यों के भरोसे छोड़ दी गयी है। राज्यों ने लिख कर कुछ दिया नहीं है। अगर लिख कर दिया हो तो वह चिट्ठी आप पढ़कर सुनाइये जिसमें राज्यों ने आपके ऐग्रीमैंट को मान लिया हो।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जनाबवाला, नाखुशी सर आंखों पर। लेकिन अगर वाकयात देख लिये जाते तो शायद तकरीर का अन्दाज दूसरा ही होता। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि :

[श्री नुरुल हसन]

The Government have given a categorical assurance that we are not throwing anyone to anyone's mercy We are guaranteeing, until the retirement of the persons concerned, the salaries and the emoluments of all those employees, and the States which have not been able to find funds will not, thereupon, throw these people out, because the underwriting or the guarantee of the Central Government is there, in clear, absolute terms.

Only three States have said that they would not be prepared to accept. These are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, I understand that negotiations are already under way in the light of the revised terms and they are agreeable as far as I am informed.

We will hold further discussions with the other State Governments and do all that lies in our power to ensure that the interests of these employees are safeguarded to the extent possible.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया कि मैं छंटनी करने नहीं जा रहा हूं और उनकी तनख्वाह मैं दूंगा। उनकी बात का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन कुजरू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह कोर बनी थी। उसकी मंशा थी कि इसको स्टेट न भेजा जाये। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह भी कही कि अगर वह नैगोशिएशन करना चाहेंगे तो मैं करूंगा। यह भी सही है कि मंत्री जी की बातों से पता चला कि अभी सारे प्रदेशों से बात तय नहीं हो पाई है कि कौन प्रदेश लेने को तैयार है और क्या उनकी शर्तें है। इसी प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि बंगाल और मैसूर में और कई दूसरे सूबों में हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमे चले हैं और स्टे भी हुए हैं। कानून की तहत मंत्री सारी चीजों को हल करने का आश्वासन भी दे चुके हैं। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि सारे प्रदेशों से यह मसला हल होना चाहिए। उन्होंने ऐसोसिएशनों से भी बात कर ली। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक स्टे है, जब तक फैसला नहीं हो जाता तब तक समय के अन्दर वह सारी बातों को हल करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रदेश सरकारें नहीं लेती है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उनको बैठाकर तनख्वाहें देंगे, या वह उनको मैनटेन करेंगे ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्लेनिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यह ऐप्रूव्ड कर्मचारी है। प्लेनिंग कमिशन ने यह भी कहा था कि देश को दो लाख कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है। यहां पर 7,000 कर्मचारियों की हमारे सामने परेशानी है। जब देश के अन्दर दो लाख आदमियों की आवश्यकता है तब इसकी रोशनी मे मैं चाहूँगा कि इन लोगों को स्टेट को क्यों भेजा रहा है। जब तक मुकदमों का मसला है तब तक सारी बातों को तय कर लिया जाये और जो जून से जो उनको हटाया जा रहा है, इस आदेश को वापस क्यों नहीं लिया जाय।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जनाब, यहां कुजरू कमेटी की तरफ इशारा किया गया। वह रिपोर्ट मैं पढ चुका हूँ। मुझको उसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं दिखलाई देती। जिससे यह अन्दाजा हो कि स्टेट्स को अलग रखने की तजवीज थी। इसीलिए वह बार-बार कहते है कि :

When such an integrated programme is evolved and built into the country's educational system, it might no longer be necessary to continue the separate schemes, the existing programmes under physical education, the auxiliary cadet crops and the national discipline scheme, as the best features of these schemes would be reflected in the new integrated programme.

The whole emphasis of the Kunzru committee was in evolving an integrated programme of school education. That being so, I am very surprised if the impression has gone round that this integrated scheme can be evolved with one or two persons being sent from the Centre, working in a school because, then, that by itself would tend to militate against the concept of integrated scheme. So far as court cases are concerned, it is quite obvious that it is the duty of the Government not to do anything against the orders of the court and if any assurance is needed...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) No, the Constitution gives us that assurance.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN . There is no question of Government taking any action which goes against the decision of the court ; that will be fully respected.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल फिटनेस कोर को राज्य सरकारो के सुपुर्द करने का क्या कारण है ? सन् 1954 मे जो आपकी सस्था चल रही है और अभी भी चालू है, जिसको 18 वर्ष हो चुके है, उसके कर्मचारियो का वेतन अगर देखा जाय तो 150 रु० से 250 रु० तक है । इस बढ़ती हुई महगाई के जमाने मे इन बेचारे इन्स्पेक्टरो का जो वेतन है वह बहुत कम है । ऐसी हालत मे उन्हे केन्द्र से हटाकर आप राज्यो को स्थानान्तरित कर रहे है । मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 7,000 कर्मचारियो का जीवन अन्धकारमय क्यो बनाया जा रहा है । हरिजन आदिवासियो की सख्या क्या है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन लोगो की कन्टिनुइटी सर्विस मानी जानी चाहिए । उसके बारे मे सरकार क्या कर रही है ? मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन सात हजार लोगो मे महिलाये कितनी है और पुरुष कितने है । उन महिलाओ मे से कितने हरिजन और आदिवासी है जिनके विरुद्ध आप कार्रवाई करने जा रहे है । मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस कार्रवाई को अभी स्थगित रखा जाये । इसमे 2,000 महिलाये है और 5,000 पुरुष है ।

PROF S NURUL HASAN I have already explained at length the reasons that led the government to take this decision This decision has been taken in 1965, I have attempted to explain the details in the statement As regards the question of harijans and women I am afraid I do not have with me the breakdown of the figures on that basis.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद अगर प्रदेश सरकारे नही लेगी तो सेंटर क्या कार्रवाई करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय · मंत्री महोदय बतला चुके है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने दो प्रश्न किये थे । उनके उत्तर मुझको नही मिले । राइटिंग में क्या लिख कर दिया गया है यह नही बतलाया ।

PROF. S NURUL HASAN : A reference has been made by my hon friend, Shri Sat Pal Kapur to Punjab .

MR SPEAKER · Only those hon. Members whose names are printed in the list can ask questions. Otherwise, it will create an unhealthy precedent.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : बैलट मे मेरा नाम नही आ पाया । लेकिन अगर क्लरिफिकेशन हो जाय तो क्या हर्ज है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बैलट मे नाम न आये तो क्या किया जाय ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई एक बात साफ नही हुई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने पहले भी कोई कमी नही की, अब फिर खडे हो गये । यह ठीक नही है । यह प्रैक्टिस ठीक नही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कोर्ट कैमेज है । बगाल और मैसूर मे स्टे भी हो गये है । क्या वे कर्मचारी और जगह कोर्ट मे जाये और स्टे ले तभी सारा सवाल स्टे होगा ?

PROF S NURUL HASAN . Sir, government cannot and do not have any intention of depriving any citizen of any right guaranteed to him by the Constitution

SHRI PILOO MODY . Question.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) *rose—*

MR SPEAKER . I have seen your letter. Whenever any allegation is made against a Minister, the normal practice is that it should be sent to the Minister for his comments and then it is raised here

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM : Sir, I may be allowed to raise it today. Let the

[Shri M Kalyanasundaram]

Minister make his statement tomorrow. Suppose he does not send his reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : You leave that to me.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM : Let the House know what it is about. Why do you keep the House in suspense ?

MR. SPEAKER : You keep it with you. Don't be impatient. Let me get the reply of the Minister.

12.40 hrs.

RE ALLEGED DONATIONS MADE BY A COMPANY TO THE RULING CONGRESS FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, may I have your permission to raise a point about the reported utterances of the Prime Minister ? I had produced here a document which I had authenticated, which is a matter of concern for the House and the whole country. In continuation of that I am pleading with the Government to accept it. They have only airily denied its authenticity. I regret to say that so far I have not been allowed to vindicate my honour or show the falsity of the Government's denial. The Prime Minister avoided purposely and refrained from saying things in the House. But in a public meeting...(*Interruption*). This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You have not sent that to me. I did not get that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I wrote to you.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you want, I will send you the clipping.

MR. SPEAKER : When you want to raise a question, I must know on what newspaper you are basing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will send it. I wrote to you. The Prime Minister in a public meeting in Calcutta, before thousands, had said that the whole thing was false, Millons in the country have read it. It is highly improper, specially when the issue is still before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been disposed of. It is not before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My only forum is the Parliament as far as this is concerned You were called upon by the Opposition leaders to ask the Government to produce documented material in rebuttal. Also, you were requested to inquire from Saraswati Press.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I had disposed of the matter finally. Why are you prolonging it ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : .. Shri B R P. Goenka to provide you with facts.

MR SPEAKER Why should I ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have you been good enough to write ? I would expect you to accede to the reasonoble request. If you do not, I very much regret to say, without casting any aspersion on the Chair, that we may have to take recourse to methods which may not be good for anybody.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। जो मामला सदन में उठाया गया है अगर सरकार को उसके बारे में कुछ कहना है या प्रधान मंत्री जी को उसके बारे में कुछ कहना और खंडन करना है तो उसका क्या सदन में खंडन नहीं किया जा सकता था ? लेकिन सदन में मौन रहना और जन सभा में आकर मुखर हो जाना यह कहां तक उचित है— (इंटरप्शन) उस दिन आपने कहा था कि अगर अपोजीशन में गट्स हों तो वह मोशन लाए। हम लाए लेकिन आपने उसको मंजूर नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन मैंने आपकी मदद की। गिन लिये थे, आप थे नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उधर से हमारे साथ खड़े हो जाते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी-कभी एहसान भी माना करें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई : मैं आपकी गाइडेंस चाहता हूँ । इस मामले को चर्चा के लिए किस तरह से उठाया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I have an humble submission to make arising out of the statement made by the Prime Minister in Calcutta On the basis of the speech that the Prime Minister was pleased to make in Calcutta (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : That was made outside the House. Inside it was disposed of.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This involves a point that we had raised. The Prime Minister has said that every party, including the Marxist Party, receives money from the capitalists, implying thereby that even if there was a donation given by Shri Goenka there was nothing unusual about it. That means that the ruling party is privy to the violation of the Company Law with regard to donations. So, it is a very serious matter now because the Prime Minister attributes it to every party. Since all of us have been saying that this is completely improper, how are you to go about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I disposed of this matter last week.

SHRI SHYAMANDAN MISHRA : Does it not involve a question of propriety ? We make some remarks here but those remarks are no properly rebutted here.

MR. SPEAKER : They have rebutted it. They have denied everything and I went on that basis. Papers to be laid.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इनकी पार्टी के पोस्टर किसने छापे क्या इसको भी ला कर हम यहां रखें ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : रखिये ।

The whole process of democratic election is being violated. The process of election is being vitiated. Where are we to take up this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it be, the motion came up here and it was disposed of last week. The matter was finished.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Would you not take notice of the matter which vitiates the process of election ?

MR SPEAKER : This was disposed of.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Where is the forum for this ? (*Interruption*)

— — —

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND REPORTS OF THE SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD. AND HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD, LTD ,

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 : —

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3010/72.]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and commen.s of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3011/72]

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3012/72]

(4) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi. for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Repot of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Compotoller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3013/72.]

Review and Annual Report of Hindustan Latex. Ltd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : On behalf of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3014/72.]

Annual Report of Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation, Ltd., Jaipur, Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation, Ltd., etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : On behalf of Shri Annasahib P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the period from 5th March, 1968 to 30th June, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year ending 30th June, 1970 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(iv) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st March, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Reports mentioned at (i) and (ii) above [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT– 3016/72.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTES, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND CHANDIGARH AND INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—

(1) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region), Madras, for the year 1970-71.

(3) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region), Chandigarh, for the year 1970-71.

(4) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3015/72.]

12.47 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
THIRD REPORT

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : I beg to present the third Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.47½ hrs.

RE ALLEGED DONATIONS MADE BY A COMPANY TO THE RULING CONGRESS FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN—*Contd.*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : What is your ruling Sir,...

MR SPEAKER : I gave my ruling last week. It was covered by my ruling last week.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I rise on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This was decided last week

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In the beginning, I had not formulated a point of order. Now, I am formulating a point of order In the beginning, I had made only certain remarks on the statement made by hon'ble Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. But now I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : You want to interrupt the proceedings ; it does not help. There is nothing in it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You will find there is something in it. My point of order is...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Baxar) : On what subject ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Why don't you allow me to make a point of order ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order All of you are talking. I do not understand anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Please allow me to make a point of order. Four or five days back, an hon. Member had made an allegation with documentation, The documentation is here ; he authenticated it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The document was not accepted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have not completed my point of order Nothing will be lost if you have patience with me for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : I have it ; you do not have it. It is missing in you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Because a Member is prevented from making

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

a point of order. This is a completely disorderly way of dealing with a point of order.

Sir, a few days back, an allegation was made. Whether there was a documentation or not is not the relevant point. The point is, if I make an allegation, either that has to be rebutted by the offending party or by the Government. Who has taken a step in the direction rebutting this allegation ? Do we make an allegation only for the sake of making an allegation ? We do so in public interest.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Now, here is the Prime Minister who has rebutted that charge in the public meeting in Calcutta...

MR. SPEAKER : The Government rebutted it inside and do the same outside.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The offending party is maintaining a stony silence about it. They have not said a word.

MR. SPEAKER : The Government rebtuted it inside and they do it outside also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is your ruling on this. Do we make an allegation only for the sake of making an allegation ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get excited ; don't try to make out a new thing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is your ruling on it ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Before you give the ruling, please give me a hearing. Either Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should be asked to prove his allegation or he should be directed to withdraw it. No member can be allowed to make a fantastic allegation, if it is really fantastic. Either he should be asked to prove it or he should be directed to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : This came in various forms in this House. (*Interruption*) and this was rebutted by the Government. They said that the Congress Organisation did not receive it, and they have rebutted it outside the House also. I am not here to make inquiries into it. It is a matter between you and them. Inside the House the motion was ruled out—on rebuttal—because this was a disputed point.. (*Interruption*) I am not going to allow any one...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : I produced evidence. Mr. Mavlankar wrote to me asking me to substantiate my allegation This was what happened...(*Interruption*)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब माननीय सदस्य यहां पर कोई चार्ज लगते हैं, तो उसका जवाब यहां न देकर बाहर जाकर उससे इन्कार करना और दूसरों पर आरोप लगाना कहां तक उचित है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not try to misquote everything. The motion came. It was rebutted...(*Interruption*) I am not allowing any one.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What is the procedure we have to follow in order to discuss things that are inconvenient to the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : You bring a censure motion ; you bring a no-confidence motion against them ..(*Interruption*) I have given my ruling. If you want something else, there are a number of ways open to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you suggesting that every time we want to say something that is inconvenient to the Government, we need an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of ways.

SHRI PILOO MODY : ...or a no-confidence motion ..(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : You were not here when this happened.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We cannot discuss anything which is inconvenient to the Government without bringing in an adjourn-

ment motion or no-confidence motion. Is that your ruling, Sir ? I want an answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given the answer.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I disallowed—because the facts were disputed ..(*Interruption*) If you are not satisfied, you come out with anything else.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You cannot be the judge to say whether the facts are right or wrong. (*Interruption*) They have become so thick-skinned.

MR SPEAKER : Do not try to cow down. Mr A P. Sharma : (*Interruption*) I am calling Mr. A. P Sharma.

SHRI A P. SHARMA I have presented the Report, Sir.

MR SPEAKER : Mr. Khadilkar.

———

13 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई फेबरिकेटिड डाकुमेंट यहां रख दिया जाय, तो क्या रोज उस पर डिसकशन होता रहेगा ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह ड्रामा कब तक चलता रहेगा। यह पोलीटिकल स्टंट कब तक चलता रहेगा ?

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कोई भी सदस्य कुछ कहे, उसकी जांच के लिए आप एक एनक्वायरी कमेटी बिठा दीजिए। जो लोग सी० आई० ए० और हिन्दुस्तान के मानोपलिस्ट्स से पैसा लेते रहे हैं, वे इस ढंग से चार्जिज लगाते हैं, इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। क्या ये लोग निजलिंगप्पा और एस० के पाटिल को भूल गये है ?

MR SPEAKER : Order, order. May I request him to sit down ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I just say a word ? You allowed Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to raise a point of order. We are functioning here and we are supposed to function here according to Rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : your Rules.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : You gave your ruling Even after that, ifthe Members opposite do not listen to reason and obey your ruling, how can we conduct ourselves ?...(*Interruptions*) You raised a point of order and then the ruling was given Then you are not respecting it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Why are you not asking the Member of Company Affairs to institute an inquiry into this ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : You made a charge and that was reported inside the House and outside the House... (*Interruptions*) Follow the Rules of the game and also follow the Rules of the House

SHRI PILOO MODY : Even Mr. Madho Singh has refuted the charges.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Observe the Rules of the game and of the House... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The Lok Sabha divided.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 22.5.72

Division No. 7] AYES [13.03 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Psasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Daschowdhury, Shri B K.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Gangadeb, Shri P
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gokhale, Shri H. R
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Hari Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kader, Shri S A
Kapur Shri Sat Pal
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R K.
Kisku, Shri A. K
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B N.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana Shri M E.
Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P V.
Richhariya, Dr Govind Das
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailam, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A P.
Sharma, Dr H. P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Venkatasubbaiah Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

*Shri Ramkanwar

MR. SPEAKER : The result** of the division is : *Ayes* 100 ; *Noes* 1.

The motion was adopted.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**Shri Ramkanwar also recorded his vote for the *Ayes*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Even one has withdrawn. Not even one.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

13.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1972-73—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will resume discussion on the Railway Budget. Shri B. S. Murthy was on his legs.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) : The other day I was telling the House that Mr. Hanumanthaiya, Railway Minister, has certain of the characteristics of the original Hanumantha of Ramayana.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I would like to submit that there should be some more time for discussion on the Railways. Let the Minister reply at 2-30 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER : This is what we have been hearing. We are much short of time. We have got some other motions also. We have to find time for so many other discussions. There are short notice motions ; there are calling attention motions.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Only half an hour. I would beg of you.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am so sorry. We are extending the time of sitting and we sit through lunch hour also and in spite of that we are short of time after the end of this week. You must stick to what you pass in the House. I am sorry. Shri B. S. Murthy.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Mr. Hanumanthaiya promised that he would link Cape Comorin with Kashmir. We welcome it. He said he would see to it that trains run to time for which also we are obliged to him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुश्किल तो यह है कि जब कोई डिबेट आती है, कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव बात आती है तो सब चले जाते हैं और झगड़े की बात होती है तो सब आ जाते हैं । I am sorry and I am sympathising if you are addressing an empty House. Anyway, he may carry on now.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Perhaps, we are all anxious to go for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : We decided not to go for lunch during this week. Is the hon. Member feeling hungry ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : In brief, I would like to mention just one or two points. As far as Andhra proper is concerned, there is no railway at all. There are two railway lines running in the coastal part of Andhra ; one links Madras with Calcutta and the other links Madras to New Delhi. These two lines run to some extent in Andhra, but they are not intended for Andhra alone. There is also another line which goes from Madras to Bombay. The other lines were all more or less intended for the Nizams. Therefore, for long we have been asking for a separate zone. It was in 1954, I think, that I spoke about the request of the Andhras to have a separate zone. Fortunately, this request of Andhras has been conceded. But the new zone is limping. It has not been given all the facilities which a new zone has to be given. As a matter of fact, amongst the southern zones, it is one of the important ones, and it has also been doing well. But, unfortunately, the State Government's request and also the request of the Members of Parliament hailing from Andhra have not been given any consideration. Last December, we had presented a request and a representation to the Railway Minister requesting him to give us a few new lines.

If a person wants to go from Nellore, a hundred miles from Madras, to Cuddapah on the other side at a distance of about 150 miles, he has to travel at least 500 miles ; he has either to go to Madras and then go or to go to Hyderabad and then go to Cuddapah. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs. When I was speaking on this about a decade and a half ago, I suggested that Ongole must be linked with Kazipet, and Nagarjunasagar must be linked with Hyderabad ; Nandyal mus be linked with Gudur. All these requests have been there, and all these have been made by all of us including the Andhra Government.

One of these lines relates to the construction of a new broad gauge line from

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

Nadipudi to Bibinagar. This line will open up the Nagarjunasagar area where 12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and 50,000 tonnes of sugar and other cereals are grown every year and they have to be transported to other parts of India. We have made a lot of progress in the field of agriculture and industry here, but the railways have not been able to keep pace with the general progress which the area has registered. This new line from Nadipudi to Bibinagar will reduce the distance from Hyderabad to Madras by about 75 k.m. I request that this line may be taken up by the railways.

Another thing that I would like to mention is in regard to the need for the construction of a line from Bailadilla to Kovvu *via* Bhadrachalam. Bailadilla is linked up, but the rich forest resources have not been tapped and exploited by the State Government because there are no railways. Therefore, this request had been made about a decade and a half ago, but this has not yet been conceded. I am told the project report is available but we do not know what will be its fate and whether the Minister, the Deputy Minister and the Railway Board will be pleased to take it up off the shelf and proceed with it.

Another requirement is the construction of a railway line from Ramgundam to Nizamabad *via* Karimnagar. You know, Sir, that Telengana is backward and how the Telengana people have been greatly agitated at their not being properly looked after. The suggested line will open that area and serve not only Ramgundam where a new complex of industries, specially fertiliser is coming up, at a cost of Rs. 71 crores, but will also transport foodgrains from this area. Therefore, this may be sanctioned as early as possible.

The next requirement is the conversion of the Guntur-Macherla MG into Broad Gauge. This is a very important line. From Vijaywada to Guntur and Guntur to Macherla, there is a very important line of traffic. But upto Guntur there is broad gauge and from Guntur to Macherla it is only metre gauge and the train goes very slow. A number of proposals are there. I would request the Ministry to take them up.

A word about vending. I was once the Predident of the Northern Railway Vendors' Union. We made a lot of progress in those days when we had officers willing to look after the interests of vendors. Unfortunately, though Government's goal is to establish socialism and remove concentration, some of the officers seem to be vying with Government to making a monopoly of the vending contracts. Instead of farming out the contracts to small people, they are giving it to *the kedars* and encouraging them. But we are thankful to the Deputy Minister, who when we approached him, is always helpful ; but still many things are being done without his knowledge.

As for catering, the Minister himself has condemned it. Some severe and serious steps are called for so that the travelling public is not exposed to bad food and indifferent service.

There are a lot of complaints about the Railway Service Commissions from each State. I suggest each zone should have its own Service Commission so that no injustice is done. Now a person from Srikakulam, for example, is sent to Kanyakumari because the Madras Service Commission selected him. He has to face difficulty of language and proper food.

Lastly about wagons. Wagons should be supplied in time and at places required.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, though it is belated, I feel it is my duty to keep it on record the gross injustice, the ugly and scandalous incident that has happened in the Railway Ministry in regard to the manner in which one of the topmost, not only that, the highest authority in the railway administration, in the biggest public sector of our country, was dealt with. I mean the case of Mr. B. C. Ganguli.

My speech will not remove any injustice against him. But as I said, it should be kept on the records of this august House, the manner in which he was removed, universally strong criticism of it was made by almost all the leading newspapers all over the country. One of the leading dailies of Delhi said that the manner in which Shri Ganguli was dealt with was 'childish, unseemly and ridiculous." One of the prominent Bombay dailies

said that "it was a classical exhibition of ministerial autocracy." Only in the expectation that in the future, it will give some courage and it will give some hope for the men to come hereafter, I am referring to this issue even at this belated hour.

Heavens would not have fallen if the Government had waited for three months, Mr Ganguli was going to retire in the month of January. He took casual leave for three days, but in a surreptitious, ugly and scandalous manner, in a strange manner, all his functions in respect of the general administration, planning, engineering, security, vigilances, everything were taken away, and he was given only research and development work to deal with. Not only that He was deprived of the privilege of delivering his speech at the inauguration of the Transport Museum which was one of his greatest dreams. The ugly manner in which his coach was detached, God alone knows what will happen in this country if the highest authority in the administration of the railways can be dealt with in such a manner !

No allegation was made against him ; no charge was brought against him. There was no question about his integrity ; no question about his capability ; there was no question of filing any charge against him. Yet the way in which he was removed was astounding It never happened in the administrative life of this country. I know that he did something in a mood of exasperation. He was being haunted from one place to another. He did something, which he should have avoided it. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Just two or three minutes, more, Sir. It is known that he was a man of extreme administrative capability, an engineer of excellence. In most of the recent construction works the Indian railway bridges ; one can see his capability. His vision, his courage, his initiative, his knowledge of engineering technology were appreciated by all. Leave alone his engineering skill : he has been a genius in the administrative services in our country also.

What was his crime ? His crime was that he belived that the Government really wanted socialism and that the Government wanted this biggest of our public sector organisations to be financially viable. It is on record that within a few months he abridged the gap of the railway budget. You, Mr, Qureshi, the Minister, enquired into the administration of railway and told us that about 100 top officials were found redundant. M. Ganguli dealt with the nest of corruption, the nest of vested interest at the central administration and by transferring those men, he tried to remove the bottlenecks at the Centre That was his crime.

He wanted to increase the speed of the trains, not for the passengers only ; but for improving traffic. Higher speed of traffic means more revenue, and more revenue means bridging the gap in the deficit budget of the railways. But that was his crime ? Secondly, he dealt with the wagon bottleneck in the Asansol area and removed it effiectively. He did it. He was going to do the same in Jharia area also, but then owing to the vested interests acting in collusion with some high officials surreptitiously, it could not be done.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Further, about the wagons, the installed capacity is to produce 40,000 wagons, and that too in a single shift. But only 10,000 have been produced. Now, the Minister has promised that it will be increased to 27,000. Wagon stagnation means disruption of the kinetics of our industry, Mr. Ganguli tried to deal with it. and he showed that it can be improved. (*Interruption*) I know I have no time,

MR SPEAKER : I am sorry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I had this urge in the inner recesses of my mind to defend Mr. Gang' li one of the brilliant technocrats, a man of exceptional integrity, courage and vision has been dealt within a scandalous, intriguing, conspiratorial and ugly manner. The Government should be ashamed of it. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister ; I have not got a reply. But I think the time is coming when Mr. Hanumant haiya will get his final reply from the Prime Minister.

श्री वामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे का जो काम करने का तौर तरीका है उसके सम्बन्ध मे मुझे कुछ कहना है। पिछले दिन कुरेशी साहब ने यहा पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि हम रेलवे मे सुधार लाने की कोशिश कर रहे है—वर्गेन्स के एलाटमेन्ट मे और काम करने के तरीके मे—तो उससे कुछ विश्वास हुआ था कि रेलवे के काम करने के मे कुछ सुधार होगा लेकिन जो वास्तविकता नजर आती है वह कुछ भिन्न हैं। दिसम्बर, 1970 मे नन्दा जी जब रेल मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होने आश्वासन दिया था धनबाद की पब्लिक मीटिंग मे कि धनबाद और पटना के बीच रेल सेवा चालू की जाएगी। उसके बाद रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से बहुत बार टाइम रखा गया कि एक निश्चित समय से रेल सेवा चालू की जाएगी। फिर हनुमन्तैया साहब ने स्वय श्री भोगेन्द्र झा के प्रश्न के उत्तर मे बताया 1-10-71 को कि पहली नवम्बर से उसको चालू करेगे। उसके बाद अमजन्सी के नाम पर और दूसरे नाम पर उसको टालते गए। अन्ततः यह तय हुआ कि पहली मई से इस रेल को चालू किया जाएगा। उसके लिए गार्ड की बहाली हो गई, सारा स्टाफ बहाल हो गया, ट्रेन का नामकरण भी कर दिया गया,—25-अप व 26-डाउन —तो 24 अप्रैल को कौल साहब का टेलीग्राम चला गया, केवल चार दिन पहले, कि वह ट्रेन अब नही चलेगी। यह कैसा तौर तरीका है, किस ढग से प्रशासन मे सुधार लाना चाहते हैं, यह मेरी समझ मे नही आती। क्या रेल मत्री यह हाउस मे दिया गया आश्वासन और पब्लिक मीटिंग मे दिया गया आश्वासन, इनकी कोई कीमत ही नही है? यदि कोई अधिकारी इस तरह से टेलीग्राम दे दे कि यह काम नही होगा तो आपके आश्वासन की क्या कीमत है, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी आपने उसको जो कैंसिल किया और पटना में हनुमन्तैया जी ने कह दिया कि अभी निकट भविष्य मे उस ट्रेन को चलाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है तो क्या हाउस में आप कुछ कहेंगे और बाहर आकर कुछ कहेंगे? यह किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है? इसमे सुधार होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हू कि आप फिर से यहा पर आश्वासन दोहराये कि कब से उस ट्रेन को चालू करना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हूँ। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस कलकत्ता जाते हुए सिर्फ दो जगह खडी होनी है, कानपुर और गोमोह मे। सम्भवत मुगलसराय मे भी खडी होती हो। कानपुर के लिए तो आपने एक मेम्बर के आग्रह पर, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा को रखने के लिए यह कर दिया कि कानपुर मे पैसेन्जर चढ़ और उतर सकेंगे। लेकिन जहां तक गोमोह का सम्बन्ध है, जगहे चाहे खाली भी जाये लेकिन वहा पर आप पैसेन्जर नही लेते। आखिर जब गाडी ठहरती है तो फिर वहा पर पैसेन्जर्स के उतरने चढने मे क्या दिक्कत हो सकती है? मै यह नही चाहता कि वहा के लिए आप यहां से निश्चित करे लेकिन यदि उसमे जगह हो तो आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दे कि वहा पर भी पैसन्जर्स उतर और चढ सकें। वैसे तो बेहतर यह होगा कि बजाये गोमोह के इस ट्रेन को धनबाद मे ठहराया जाय क्योंकि वहा पर काफी ट्रैफिक है, वहा के काफी लोग आ जा सकते हैं। यदि जगह रहे तो वहा से पैसेन्जर्स के आने जाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

अब मै अपने इलाके हजारीबाग की बात करना चाहता हू। पिछली बार भी मैं ने आपसे आग्रह किया था कि हजारीबाग का पूरा विकास का काम रेलवे की वजह से रुका हुआ है। हजारीबाग का करीब-करीब आधा हिस्सा खदान उद्योग से भरा हुआ है। वहां पर कोयले का बहुत बड़ा भडार है। लेकिन वहां की हालत यह है कि छोटी-छोटी कोलरीज किसी प्रकार से दम साध कर चल रही है। वहां पर कम्प्यूमर्स मार्केट है लेकिन रेलवे के अभाव मे जहा टन कोयला एक टन की कीमत पर बेचा जाता है वहीं एक टन का भी पूरा पैसा नही मिल पाता है। वहां पर कोलरीज का सारा विकास रुका हुआ है और मजदूरों को भी उचित मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। इस सम्बन्ध मे मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि

अगर आप हजारीबाग का सम्बन्ध रेल से जोड दें तो बहुत खर्चा भी आपको नही करना पड़ेगा। पिछली बार आपने कहा था कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है कि हम उसका विकास कर सकें लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हू कि राची रोड से हजारीबाग के लिए जो एलाइनमेंट की बात रखी है, नक्शे मे दिया है कि रांची रोड से पाच किलोमीटर दूर जाकर साइडिंग की माग है लाखों रुपया आपको साइडिंग के लिए आपको मिल सकता है। उसके बाद पांच किलोमीटर पर फिर केदला और तापीन कोल बेल्ट के लिए साइडिंग की जरूरत होगी और वहा भी आपको लाखो रुपया मिल सकता है। इन बातो को ध्यान मे रखते हुए यदि आप हजारीबाग को रेल लिंक से जोडने की व्यवस्था करे तो वह एकोनामिक भी होगा, आपको बहुत खर्चा नही उठाना पडेगा। इसके परिणामस्वरूप उस इलाके का जो पिछडापन है वह भी बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकता है। पूरे बिहार मे डेवलेपमेंट के नाम पर अगर कुछ काम हो रहा है तो बरका काना और डेहरी आन सोन के बीच मे लाइन की डबलिंग कर रहे है। वहा पर ट्रैफिक बडा हैवी है। उस इलाके का नक्शा जो आपने सर्कुलेट किया है वह रेड लाइन का एरिया है। आप चाहते है कि वहा से ट्रैफिक रिलीव करे। गोमोहे और डेहरी आन सोन की मार्फत आप ट्रैफिक डाइवर्ट करना चाहते है। लेकिन इतना ही काफी नही है। उसमे फीडर लाइन भी होना जरूरी है। यह जो मै आपको सुझाव दे रहा हूं हजारीबाग को लिंक करने को, उससे अगर आप हजारीबाग रोड तक लिंक कर देंगे तो बहुत बड़ा डाइवर्जन हो जाएगा। जो वहां पर बड़ा कन्जेशन है उसको आप डाइवर्ट कर सकेंगे।

एक बात मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हू कि आज से बीस साल पहले से बल्कि उससे भी अधिक समय से जो दो ट्रेन्स गोमोह और डेहरी आन सोन लाइन पर चलती थीं वही आज भी चल रही है हालांकि पैसेन्जर्स कितने ही ज्यादा बढ गए हैं। आप कहेंगे कि वह लाइन रेम्युनरेटिव नहीं है तो वह रेम्युनरेटिव होगी कैसे क्योंकि वहां पर कोई टिकट तो लेता नही है और न कोई देता ही है, सब फ्री चलते है। और जो जेन्युइन पैसेन्जर्स है उनको तकलीफ होती है।

बनारस जाने के लिए गोमोह और धनबाद आना पड़ता है। यदि वहा से कोई सीधी ट्रेन सेवा हो जाए तो उनको बड़ी सुविधा हो सकती है। उनको 5 रुपये की बचत हो सकती है थर्ड क्लास मे लेकिन वे उन ट्रेन से नही जा सकते है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा गोमोह, डेहरी आन सोन बरकाकाना हो करके एक ट्रेन की व्यवस्था करें और उसको मुगलसराय तक बढा दे। यह बडा साधारण काम है। जो पैसेन्जर गाडी डेहरी आन सोन मे 12 बजे आकर के रुक जाती है उसको मुगलसराय तक एक्सटेंड कर सकते है और इसमे किसी प्रकार की कोई असुविधा भी नही होगी। मै आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि उसको मुगलसराय तक एक्सटेंड कर दे।

अन्त मे मैं कोल वैगन्स के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हू। कल आपने बडी चतुराई से कहा कि आपने बडी तरक्की करने की कोशिश की है। यह बात सही है कि कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट लाए है लेकिन ऐसा ही इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है कि तीन कदम पीछे हटे है तो एक कदम आगे बढ़े है। जहा आप पहले 9 हजार वैगन्स दे रहे थे अब 6 हजार वैगन्स ही देकर बहुत खुश हो रहे है। आप देख रहे है कि कोलरीज की क्या दुर्व्यवस्था है, हर जगह पर कोयले का भण्डार पड़ा हुआ है, कोयले मे आग लग रही है। उसके बाद आप कहते है कि हमने बहुत-सा स्टाक हटाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हू जो आपने कहा है कि हम कोयले के स्टाक उठा रहे हैं तो क्या जो मौजूदा प्रोडक्शन है उसको भी आप पूरा-पूरा उठा रहे हैं ? · (व्यवधान)···मैं समाप्त कर रहा हू। तो नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगो को रोजगार कम मिलता है और दिन ब दिन हालत खराब होती जा रही है। इसको ठीक करने के लिए आपको ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिएं। वैगन्स बढ़ाये जाये, यह ठीक है लेकिन जो मोबिलिटी है वैगन्स की वह भी पूरी नही हैं ···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तीन बार घंटी बजा चुका हूं लेकिन आप सुनते ही नहीं है। क्या किया जाए ? अगर इस तरह से आप बोलते रहेंगे तो दूसरे तमाम मेम्बर्स रह जायेंगे।

श्री बामोदर पांडे : आप सिर्फ इसी पर ध्यान न दें कि कितने वैगन्स कैंसिल हुए हैं क्योंकि कैंसिल होने के बहुत से तरीके होते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब बैठिए।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Sir, I will just refer to some of the points which I feel are the most important. In the entire working of this Railway Ministry there seems to be a great communications gap.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The other day by way of a short intervention the hon. Minister of Railways had told one hon Member that unless pilferage and thefts were minimised, there could not be any further communication with albour leaders, hon. Members or the employees I do not know whether the hon Minister has thought it fit to think that cases of pilferage and thefts are only committed by the low grade employees. Is it not a fact that there are many high ranking employees who are also running a racket in matter of pilferage and thefts ?

I will pose the same question in another form so that the hon. Minister may be very careful about that. If really there are cases of pilferage and thefts, is it not the responsibility of the high officers at least to take certain portion of the responsibility to see that these are minimised ? If these are not, who is to be held responsible ? Why do you not make your high officials accountable and responsible for their lapses ? Was there any proper inquiry made to that extent ?

As I said, there is a communication gap. I wrote letters in the month of August last and I received the reply from the hon. Minister in the month of October 1971. This year on April 24 I wrote three letters to the hon. Minister, I have not yet received any reply. Whenever we make appointments with hon Ministers, they do not conform to those timings. They do not attend according to that time schedule. I simply cannot understand this. What are the ways ; how are we to express our views ; how have we to tell the grievances ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are doing that just now. This is one of the ways.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Only the other day I approached the Chairman, Railway Board, about one prayer. The all India station masters are going to have their annual general conference at Gauhati. That conference will be inaugurated by no less a person that the ex-Governor of Madras and ex-Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Bishnuram Medhi. Also, there will be many notable persons, who will be attending as chief guests and others But that conference on behalf of the railway employees is not being allowed to be inaugurated at the railway institute on the ground that the all India station masters' organisation is not a recognised one. In the past, in 1967, at the railway institutes at Malegaon and Pandu these conferences were held. In 1968 in Calcutta the all India station masters' annual general conference was held at Sealdah in the Netaji Railway Institute In Madras it was held in 1969 when the then Deputy Speaker, now the present hon. Minister, Shri Khadilkar, was the Chief Guest. Every time they are having these annual conferences and these are being well attended to by various other personages.

I do not know what happened to the Railway Board and the hon. Minister too that they are not agreed to the principal that those organisations or unions or associations which are not recognised should be given any quarter. But what do the recognised railway organisations claim to have ? Their total membership, as far as I know, even if it is correct, is only four lakhs—two lakhs each—as they claim though there are several doubts about this. But the categorical associations formed a coordination of all the eleven categorical associations and they claim that they are having a membership to the extent of more than eight lakhs. To have better labour relations or better employee relations it shall be the duty on the part of the hon. Minister to have negotiations or a dialogue with a larger number of employees who are claiming to have the support of eight lakh employees out of the total of 14

lakhs or a little less than that, as against the persons who are claiming only the support of 4 lakhs. Which one should be considered ? Let there be a certain thought to it so that it can have a proper outlook on this matter.

In this connection, I would like to tell the hon. Minister very frankly that, by and large, as it seems to me, they are heading towards a big confrontation with the railway employees. It is not a proper way to have any sort of confrontation. You kindly find out the ways and means by your own leadership as to how you can have better relations. It is no good blaming one section of the railway employees.

There are several instances about this wagon-loading. Only the other day, I saw a statement given by the honourable Chief Minister of West Bengal claiming that it is a wrong thing to put charges on West Bengal and eastern sector of India that because of law and order situation, the Railways are not in a position to move their wagons freely and to supply wagons. I quote :

"The Chief Minister in his letter...to the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya—

> "has referred to certain statistical data prepared by the Central Government sources in order to prove that at least the question of law and order could not be raised in connection with the wagon supply issue He has pointed out that so far as law and order question was concerned, Maharashtra was on the top of list and Mysore occupied the second position, whereas West Bengal is the fifth in that list."

I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister as to whether the contention made by the honourable Chief Minister of West Bengal is a fact and, if it is a fact, why this proper wagon supply has not been made to the requirement of West Bengal, as demanded from time to time.

It has been decided that 800 wagons are to be loaded daily from the pit-heads from the coal areas for Haryana. But some of the officials who are working in the railways have reduced this number of 800 and, as a matter of fact, what happened was, because of the price equalisation theory, that they are now instructing coal loaders to take the coal in wagons from road-side stations. As a matter of fact, whatever wagon supply they have made to West Bengal, certain portions have been taken and they have been taken at the expense of Rs. 5000 ex-gratia payment to the officials.

Will the hon. Minister enquire into it ? I would request the hon. Minister to consider the position as to whether the officials are given special permits for wagon supply from road-side stations, not from the pit-heads, at the ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000 for each wagon ? You kindly enquire about it.

*SHRI C. K. CHINNARAJI (Tirupattur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having been given me opportunity to participate in the discussion on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Railways.

Our hon. Minister of Railways is a Member elected from Bangalore. He would, therefore, Sir, appreciate the need for expeditious doubling of the track between Jolarpet and Bangalore. However, I would like to point out here that the engineering survey for doubling the track between Jolarpet and Bangalore is proceeding at a very slow pace. As the hon. Minister is well aware, the intending passengers from Kerala State to Bangalore would have to pass through Jolarpet. In the same way, passengers from Bangalore going to Kerala will have to go via Jolarpet. Realising the importance of the Jolarpet Junction, a hump yard is under construction there I would like to express my happiness at the construction of the hump yard there and would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister of Railways for this step.

Sir, the people of Jolarpet have long been demanding the construction of an over-bridge at the Jolarpet Junction. I too, in the capacity of a Member of Parliament coming from that area have sent a representation to the Minister of Railways. To the south and north of the Junction, there are, at present, two level-crossings. As a result of heavy rail traffic for most part of the day the level-crossings remain closed. This has resulted in great inconvenience to the people of that

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. K. Channiraji]

area and in particular to the people attending the trade fair held at Jorapet. Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to initiate steps to construct an over-bridge at the Jolarpet Junction. The two level-crossings can, in that case, be closed down leading to smooth flow of traffic. Every Wednesday, a trade fair is held at Jolarpet regularly. This fair attracts traders from various places within a radius of 50 miles. Sir, ...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : If your State Government writes to me, I will agree. It is the State Government that has to write to me first because they have to make the approach roads.

SHRI C. K. CHINNARAJI : The weekly fair that is held there is a big fair. Hon. Minister says that the State Government should write to him. But the State Government may not have enough funds for this purpose. The Railways are spending thirty three lakhs of rupees for constructing the hump yard at Jolarpet Junction. Sir, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Railways should spare two lakhs of rupees for constructing this overbridge I am sure, Sir, within that amount the overbridge can be constructed This is a longstanding demand of the people of that area. Many people visit the Wednesday fair there to purchase cattle skins and hides for exporting them to other countries. The absence of overbridge at Jolarpet Junction greatly hampers their activities. Just as the hump yard which is under construction there, an overbridge is also a must. I once again appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways that he should see that an overbridge is constructed at Jolarpet Junction.

At present, Sir, for the Brindavan Express only 20 tickets are issued at Jolarpet Junction for passengers going towards Madras. Large number of people from areas within a radius of 30 or 40 miles of Jolarpet come to Jolarpet to go to Madras I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to raise the quota of 20 tickets to 40 tickets from Jolarpet Junction to Madras.

Sir, there is no reservation facility at Jolarpet for passengers intending to go to cities like Bombay and Delhi. The quota facility is available in some other junctions like Salem, Kotpadi, etc. but not in Jolarpet. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to provide for the quota reservation facility for passengers going to cities like Bombay and Delhi from in and around Jolarpet. This will greatly help them.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : I have had the benefit of the views on the Hon. Members on various aspects of the railway administration.

Many hon. Members felt concerned about the railway finances. Even the newspapers came out with headings of the type 'Concern over fall in railway profits'. After the Budget speech of May, I thought Members and the papers were under the impression that the railway finances had entered upon a new era of promise. Somehow, the habit of criticism overshoots the judgment of the same. The headings are misleading as well as the apprehension of the Hon Members is unfounded.

The Hon. Members might remember that I had indicated a deficit of Rs. 6.87 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1971-72. This figure was arrived at after taking into account the unexpected earnings, that is, the increased earnings of Rs. 26 25 crores from enhanced passenger fares and freight rates. I then said that this deficit of about Rs. 7 crores could be wiped out by our efforts of better earnings and economics in expenditure effected. The Railway administration has more than fulfilled that expectation. The latest actuals for 1971-72 show a surplus of 19.94 crores, that is, nearly Rs. 20 crores. The surplus I indicated in my last Budget speech was commented upon by critics that it was due to the gift of Rs. 21 and odd crores given by the Railway Convention Committee. The net improvement of the financial results of the year is actually Rs. 26.81 crores. If the Convention Committee's relief of Rs. 21.53 crores is deducted, there will still be an improvement of Rs. 5.28 crores as compared to the Budget Estimates of 1971-72. This improvement has been achieved in spite of great difficulties in operation due to floods, refugees influx and hostilities with Pakistan. To add to these great calamities there were here and there, *bandhs* and strikes, squatting

on track which also adversely affected the finances of the Railways. The Railways have taken all these difficulties in their stride and earned more.

The Hon. House will remember that we had to pay additional interim relief, increase running allowances and incur expenditure on account of flood damages which were not and could not be provided for in the Budget. With the efforts we are making to improve the earnings and minimise the losses, I hope that the surplus for the next year, *i.e.* 72-73, will be much more than provided for.

The total sanctioned strength of the Railway Protection Force in all the zonal railways is 56,848. In June 1971 it was decided that vacancies in the rank of Rakshks should not be filled up. This ban on recruitment is continuing since then, except for short spell of recruitment of 214 ex-servicemen in November, 1971, the total number of vacancies have now accumulated to about 4150. I have now decided that this strength of the Railway Protection Force should be curtailed to that ex ent. This will result in a sizeable saving in the expenditure to the Railways, and the proposed reorganisation of the Railway Protection Force will be done within this strength.

There is continued emphasis on economy in expenditure itself. The Public Accounts Committee has made certain observations saying that the expenditure ratio is increasing. This is the opinion of many other Hon. Members. I have taken note of it. And, I want to see that the expenditure is reduced as far as possible.

In the Railway Board i self, 3 posts of Additional Members which fell vacant have not been filled. Under the Chairmanship of my colleague Mr. Qureshi a Job Evaluation ¡Team has made a review of the staff strength n the Board's office. As a result of its recommendation, 14 gazetted and 63 non-gazetted posts including 18 posts in Vigilance Organisation have already been given up. This has resulted in a saving of about Rs. 6 lakhs. In addition, one post of Technical Attache at Washington in USA and one post of Dy. Railway Adviser at Berne in Switzerland are also being given up which will result in substantial saving of foreign exchange of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. During the past 9 months of the current year an economy of Rs. 2.20 crores was achieved in ordinary expenses on zonal railways and production units.

I want now to deal with one very important question relating to labour. This morning's newspapers have featured an agreement arrived at between the three trade unions. They are, the All India Trade Union Congress, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. They have agreed, to begin with, to constitute a National Council of Central Trade Unions. This is a very welcome development.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Significant step.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : In fact, the inter-union rivalries have been a curse not only on the labour movement but they have been impeding smooth working and production in various undertakings I really appreciate the patriotism and sense of service to the nation displayed by leaders of these three unions, to serve labour better and to serve the country also better.

Many people misunderstand me and say that I do not readily concede whatever is demanded by labour. If I sometimes say that I am not prepared to readily concede certain demands of labour, it is not because I want to be hard on labour but because I want to be serviceable and useful to the nation as a whole. We cannot make a distinction in this age of socialism between labour and the rest of society. Labour, to whatever denomination or political party it may belong, has one primary duty, and that primary duty, as the Prime Minister has been repeatedly saying, should be service to the nation, that is, production, and thereafter only other factors come into operation.

I hope that this coming together will help this process of accelerated production and harmonious working in every undertaking.

In the railways, due to various strikes, legal and illegal, and sometimes staged on the track at a moment of excitement, several workers have come to suffer break in service. Some of them have been suspended. Some of them have been hauled up before courts of law. Some of them have suffered minor

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punishment also. Labour leaders of this House, in fact, every variety of labour leaders ;...I do not want to pick up names and make a distinction, individius or otherwise...have been urging upon me, every leader who is a member of this House has been urging upon me, to condone the break in service, wherever a long time has elapsed, may be about a year. I have told all these labour leaders repeately that I am prepared to do so, provided they help me to stop thefts and pilferages and other crimes on the railways. It is a well known fact and I have repeated it several times on the floor of the House that there are few railwaymen who for personal profit indulge in the abetment of such crimes. I wanted co-operation of all labour unions, whether it be the Communist or the Congress or any other variety, to cooperate with the Railway Administration in eradicating these crimes and thefts. I am glad to say that everyone of them agreed to do so. In fact, several of them have joined committees set up for the purpose. This compaign was inaugurated on the Republic Day, and it is picking up tempo.

So far as some labour leaders were concerned, they made a point that I might not make it conditional, but might leave it to their judgment and they should certainly do their very best in eradicating thefts, pilferages and other crimes against the railways. Even in Parliament, the other day, several labour union leaders who spoke had declared on the floor of this House that they wanted to do their very best in this direction of freeing the railways of all crimes.

I know that some of them are very serious-minded, and I expect them to fulfil the promise that they have made privately, publicly and also on the floor of the House. Relying on their assurance and promise they made on the floor of the House, I want to announce today that I want to condone the break in service in all the cases, whether it is in one place or in the other place. In fact, I want to congratulate Shri Ramavatar Shastri, who has just peeped in, on the Resolution his Union has passed undertaking to do their best to eradicate thefts and pilferage. I am not a person who will make a a distinction between a party and a party ; whoever does good and is helpful to the railways to run efficienly and smoothly is entitled to my gratitude. In Gooty several workers had gone on strike in connection with something that happened a long time ago. I asked them to undertake to stop thefts and pilferages. They did it. I scrutinised the statistics for two months when I found that that area was completely clean of thefts and pilferages. I issued orders to the Board that the necessary condonation of break in service might be done. Likewise whether it is in Barauni or Dhanbad or any other place, I want to show a gesture in response to the promise they made publicly by condoning the break in service.

14 hrs.

So far as suspensions are concerned, when I do something generously I do so to evoke an aqual amount of generosity on the part of trade unions, I do not higgle. I am also asking the Board to condone suspension wherever ordered unless there is some heinous crime attributed and the accused have been hauled before a court of law.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : What does he mean by 'heinous' crime ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It is defined in the IPC. It depends upon each case. Suppose there is an attempt at murder or cause grievous hurt. I am not the judge. If the case is before a court, it will have to be decided through the judicial process. Even there I assure hon. members that I will do my best to mitigate or even eliminate the chances of punishment of erring railwaymen provided I see through statistics, not through assurances, whether the promises they made have been fulfilled sincerely so as to earn approbation of the House and the country.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How can it be done without the co operation of his officers ? They are not co-operating at Dhanbad. I know it definitely.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : The Minister is co-operating.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He is.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Does it mean that those who are being prosecuted under sec. 307 IPC, whether true or not, will continue to be suspended ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have said all the suspension orders will be cancelled.

Shri N. Shivappa said that steam locomotives in the south depend on coal from Bihar and occasionally stocks of coal with the railways run very low affecting train services; since electricity is available in the south, in his view, electrification could be undertaken with advantage in the southern zone. The House is aware that the production of steam locomotives was stopped in July 1971 and that of metre gange locomotives in Jan. 1972. This decision on the part of the Railway Board means that hereafter, of course gradually, the mode of traction on the Indian railways will be increasingly either diesel or electric. As on 30-4-1972, there were 190 broad gauge and 90 metre gauge diesel locomotives operating in the Southern zone, that is, the Southern Railway and the South-Central Railway. It has been decided that in view of the long lead from collieries, occasionally leading to low coal stock holding in the southern region, the share of the South-Central and Southern Railways for the allotment of diesel locomotives would be increased In accordance with this policy. 12 broad gauge and 10 metre gauge diesel locomotives were allotted to the Southern and South-Central Railways in 1971-72. In 1972-73, nine broadgauge and three metre gauge diesel locomotives have already been allocated to these two railways. A large number could not be pressed into service in this area on account of the recent hostilities with Pakistan which necessitated a greater utilisation of diesel locomotives on the northern and the frontier railways. The production of electric locomotives is going apace at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the diesel locomotives are being built at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

Electrification requires a very large initial investment. It is justified economically on sections carrying very high densities of traffic which cannot be managed on steam traction and where the alternative of electric traction is cheaper than dieselisation. As resources have to be put to the most productive use, it is necessary to exploit fully the potential of the existing resources before new investments are made. Availability of power supply at a cheaper rate is only one among the prerequisites to be taken into consideration while aking a decision for electrifying any section. Further electrification requires a large initial investment including substantial foreign exchange expenditure, and is justified only on sections carrying very heavy traffic density or in graded sections where the traffic cannot be managed by steam traction : the alternative of dieselisation is constlier than electric traction. The availability of funds and foreign exchange being limited, all electrification projects are carefully examined before acceptance. For this purpose, apart from financial appraisal, an economic appraisal involving a cost-cum-benefit study has also to be carried out to determine the viability of a project and establish its comparative merits vis a vis other similar projects. As per current thinking, *inter se* priority between the various electrification projects is being determined as follows.

First priority : electrification of sections forming part of the main trunk routes with a view to completing the gaps in electrification and thus realise overall economies on such electrified trunk routes by eliminating multiplicity in modes of traction, and intensive use of electrification assets.

Second priority : electrication of sections which are isolated in nature but are independently justified on their own, either on heavy traffic density or by virtue of heavily graded sections where steam traction cannot just function or by contiguity to electrified sections.

Third priority : other sections which qualify for electrification by way of high-traffic density index but are not on trunk routes, electrification is being taken up on considerations of preferential need for improvement of transport on the concerned sections, contiguity to electrified sections and overall principles of preferential economic investment between various systems of transport and other sectors of investments. As a modern, efficient and economic mode of traction, electrification on the Indian Railways has been undertaken on sections which mostly comprise of trunk routes, heavy-mineral lines and suburban sections where traffic needs have grown beyond the capacity of steam traction, where alternative electric traction is cheaper than dieselisation. With the completion of 25 KV AC electrification scheme programme during the Third Plan, 3,348 route kilometres of railwaylines have been brought under electric traction till 31-3-1971. During the year 1971-72, another 222 route kms. of Kanpur-Tundla section of Northern Railways have been electrified bringing the total length

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of lines electrified on 25 KV AC as on 31-3-1972 to 3570 route kms. There are also 358 route kms. electified earlier on 1500 volt DC system which brings the total to 3928 kms both on DC and AC system of electrification.

Following the policy of extension of electrification on Indian Railways to the intensively operated section of the railway network, electrification of sections comprising of approximately 1700 route kms. consistent with the density of traffic, availability of power, electric locomotive production etc. is programmed during the Fourth Plan and has already been approved for execution during the Fourth Plan. With this addition, the total electrified route km. comes to 5628.

Some other hon. Members have spoken about shifting divisional offices or shifting zonal headquarterrs or adding an area to this division or that division ..(*An Hon. Member* : Service Commission also) I am not in a position to reply to these points straightaway Railway reorganisation was done long time back. They have done it on some rational basis I might state quite clearly that railway organisation is not done on the basis of language. Many of these demands emanate, from considerations of language. They want to reorganise the railway system on the basis of regional languages or some such thing That is not the policy of the railways. It is therefore unnecessary for me to disturb the existing arrangement. If and when the interest of the railway administration require reorganisation in any particular direction, we can undertake to do so. For the time being I request the hon. Members not to think of disturbing the present pattern of zonal or divisional railways.

Shri D. N. Tiwary complained that bank to bank booking of passengers between Palezaghat and Mahendrughat is not being allowed, which causes heavy loss to the railways and considerable inconvenience to passengers. The ferry service is being run by the Railways under an agreement with the Government of Bihar and the Railway is permitted to carry only through railway passengers. Booking passengers merely from one ghat to the other is not permitted under this agreement. There is also a public ferry nearby being operated by a lessee of the State Government of Bihar for persons going from one ghat to another. The matter has been taken up with the State Government of Bihar several times in the past but the Railway has not been allowed to undertake ghat to that booking of non-railway passengers. I propose to take up the matter with the State Government again. The present position is that if the passangers purchase ticket from Palezaghat to Gulzarbagh, which is the first station beyond Mahendrughat, the Railway can carry such passengers in the ferry operated by it. This is already being done. Otherwise, any passenger found with the ticket has to be treated as a ticketless passenger and charged fare plus penalty as per rules.

Sir, Shri D. N. Tiwary made an allegation that out of the three ships—ferry boats—two have broken down. I would like to point out that these stoppages have been in order to do annual repairs to the engines and boiler plants. Therefore, he is under a mis-apprehension that the boats themselves have failed in spite of the face saving that we did not the demand of many Members of Parliament of that area. The fact is that they are undergoing annual repairs and it is not true to say that they have broken down.

Sir, for some time past an impression has agained that large scale thefts and pilferages are taking place in Mughalsarai yard. An in-set was published in Bombay Weekly on 16th April, 1972 giving out that the loss at Mughalsarai due to thefts and pilferages was Rs. 1,00,000 a day, Some Members of the House are also under that impression that at this rate the loss would amount to Rs. 3½ crores a year. This, on the face of it, is an exaggeration. This loss is taking place on account of theft but one has to see the dimension of the transactions in the yard-before making a correct assessment of the dimensions of thefts.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may resume his seat. The bell is being rung .....Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Mughalsarai is the biggest yard in the whole of Asia where on an average 3,000 wagons flow in each direction ; on the U. P. direction that is, from Howrah towards Delhi about 70 per cent of

the loaded wagons consist of coal and the rest contain steel consignments and general goods. In the return direction, out of 3,000 wagons about 1,700 are empties and the balance loaded stock consisting of foodgrains, pulses, textiles, oilseeds, etc. The total cost of the goods that pass through Mughalsarai is roughly assessed at about Rs. 2 crores a day. the railways have made an assessment of the loss sustained due to thefts and pilferages at Mughalsarai of big consignments. It is found that in February this year the thefts amounted to Rs 66,000 a month ; it is not Rs. 1 lakh a day. In 1970-71 the loss was higher and it is estimated to be Rs. 1,01 000. The improvement during the recent months has been the result of elaborate security steps that we have taken at Mughalsarai like augmenting the Railway Protection Force a nd arming them provision af vehicles for surprise checks, striking at bad points, intensive day and night patrolling at vu'nerable points and provision of fencing around the yard in critical areas. There has also been very close co-operation with the civilian police. It has resulted in the arrests of a number of hardened criminals. I am personally concentrating my attention on the steps that need to be taken in this regard.

Recently. I had a meeting with the Chief Minister and officials of the UP Government, followed by another meeting with the Chief Minister of Bihar and his officials. We have discussed the steps to be taken thoroughly and in detail. It is not merely against thefts and pilferages in general put also against ticketless travelling. I hope that the efforts that I am making. with the co-operation and goodwill of the State Governments, will be able to produce results at the end of the year in terms, as I have already said in another connection, of statistics.

I have already covered in this direction almost all the States in having a personnel conference. In order to ensure better coordination and co-operation for effective work, we have established a joint committee in every State consisting of the high officials of the State Governments as well as the railway administration. Since this work pertains mostly to law and order, the State Home Secretary concerned has been made the Chairman. I am glad to report to the House that every Chief Minister whom I met has promised that he will review the progress of the work done by the committee in his State every month and see that these campaigns against theft, pilferage and ticketless travel become as much a success as is humanly possible.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (RAJIANDGAON) The Chief Ministers are busy with their own problems. They will not take interest in the problems of the railways.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have met them and it is on record that they have promised to give their co-operation. I am sure they are as mindful of the losses sustained by the railways as they are concerned with the reputation of their own States. For, if there is a theft or pilferage claim against the railways in a State, sometimes even dacoities and looting. it goes to the discredit of that very State. Therefore, they are also morally aware of their responsibility and I am sure their co-operation will be genuine and productive of results.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : You mentioned about Bihar and UP. What about Bengal where there are thefts ?

SHRI K. D MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Bihar is worst.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon friend spoke about Bengal. It is true. Bengal probably is the most difficult area. As you know, it underwent several upheavals, political, revolutionary and all kinds of agitations. Efforts are now being made by the new government. On our part we are also cooperating with the State Government. Their efforts have greatly succeeded but I am not in a position to say that they have completely succeeded. I am sure, the people of Bengal, great as their reputation is and magnificent as their history is, will see that their reputation and fair name is not contaminated by indiscipline,crimes and obstruction to railways and its smooth running.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : On a point of clarification. Is it a fact that very recently the Chief Minister of West Bengal has addressed a letter to you stating clearly that the law and order situation, according to all-India basis, is fifth in West Bengal ? First is Maharashtra and second is Mysore. Is it quite a fact ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I may straightaway say, on the face of it, it is incorrect.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY : Has the Chief Minister of West Bengal addressed a letter to the hon. Minister ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : He is under a mistaken impression. The Chief Minister has not taken that stand. He has not written that letter to me.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You may not have received the letter.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have received that letter He has not taken that stand. As the Prime Minister said in another conference in Calcutta, some newspapers have indulged in such specu'ation Maybe, they want to create some sensation so that their sales may go up. That is all I can say. It is untrue that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to me on those lines. In his letter there is nothing mentioned of the kind.

Shri Banamali Patnaik complained about the late running of Utkal Express. The punctuality of Utkal Express arriving at Delhi had improved along with that of all other trains when the special punctuality drive was launched last year. Except during the three months of heavy emergency movement, namely. October, November and December, due to the conflict with Pakistan, the punctuality has all along been good.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Congratulations.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Thank you very much. In fact, during the month of March 1972, this Utkal train arrived New Delhi on right time on all the days

While going towards Puri, the punctuality has not been good because of difficult working conditions on Kharagpur-Khurda Road section where traffic density is heavy and control communications are generally down. Law and order in the eastern sector is still not fully restored. This is another reason. Theft of posts and telegraph control wires still continues to affect our communications. The Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section control is out on 30 to 40 per cent of the days. On 90 per cent of the occasions control is out due to theft of wires alone. In order to prevent theft of copper wires, it has been proposed in this Budget to take over the P&T lines and erect railway's own departmental alignment with aluminium conductor steel reinforced wires. An outlay of Rs. 10¼ lakhs has been provided for in 1972-73. I hope, a time will come very soon, after the replacement by aluminium wires, when the Utkal Express, which sometimes runs late because of these wires and other difficulties, will run on time in both directions.

Apart from theft of control wires affecting our communications, the interruptions to running train services are also caused by demonstrators squatting on the track. It is here that the honourable House has to take a very very strict view of the matter. It is easy to blame the railways for inefficiency or for corruption or for other maladies. There are these defects and we are trying to remove them But if punctuality is affected, it is not merely the fault of the railways. How many times the people squat on tracks in Bengal or enen in Madras merely because they have a grievance against some one else. They choose railways as a means of making protest. It is a question of vicarious punishment. The punctuality is affected ; the finances are affected We have to use our good offices in our constituencies and in our States to see that this indisciplined way of dealing with the railways, the vicarious punishment that is being inflicted on the railways, is stopped altogether.

From November, 1971 to 22nd May, 1972, there were 18 cases of squatting on track causing interruptions to through-running of train services on main line of which 11 incidents occurred only on Eastern railway. Due to these incidents, the train services on the main lines were completely disrupted for a total number of 91 hours resulting in serious detention and cancellation of 204 passenger or mail trains in addition to stabling or cancellation of a very large number of goods trains.

A peculiar feature of such demonstrations has been that miscreants squatted on the tracks as a protest against some grievances which did not even pertain to working of Railways, such as, delay on the part of Andhra Pradesh Government to sanction loan

to Tobacco growers' Association, location of Thermal Plant at Dalkhola instead of Katihar alleged sufferings of workers due to closure of a mill, conflicts arising out of local group-rivalries, etc. Some of the demonstrations were held in support of provision of stoppage of some trains at way-side stations, introduction of new trains or provision of some passenger amenities at a particular station.

The railways can function efficiently and keep up hundred per cent punctuality in an atmosphere of complete discipline If on the one hand, the people are allowed to take law into their own hands, you cannot expect the railways to perform to your satisfaction.

I am very unhappy to say that this malady is not the malady afflicting one political party. I have to be true to this House and say, whether it is Opposition parties or even sometimes our own party, they are behaving in such a manner that it is neither patriotic nor just. To squat on the railway track for some demand is the height of irresponsibility and this irresponsibility should not be practised by any responsible political party, whether it is on the Treasury Benches or on the Opposition Benches.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the officials ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as the officials are concerned, they can be sacked

The hon. Members know that a process has already been started that whenever a Member of Parliament writes to me about any mal-practice or corruption on the part of a particular officer, I probe into that and I punish them. Many of the Members have helped me and have written letters to me Whenever the railway administration put up a note that nothing can be traced, I have sent personal emissaries to find out what allegations the Members have made and, if they are found correct, I try to punish them Whenever an officer writes that nothing can be done, nothing can be traced, I am holding that person responsible for inefficiency. (*Interruption*)

An hon. Member of the House who belongs to the Scheduled Castes rightly made an observation that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe representation had not been upto the Constitutional guarantees given. I readily agree. There is some justification in it. There is a reservation quota, 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes, in recruitment to vacancies which carry scales of pay rising above Rs. 375/- per month. For other vacancies, varying percentages have been prescribed for each railway based on the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as compared to the overall population of the area traversed by a particular railway. The reservation quota is applicable at the stage of initial recruitment and is not related to the total strength of staff. The hon. Member who gave the figures has calculated the percentage in terms of the total staff. What has to be really calculated is the recruitment made and the percentage thereon.

Recruitment to gazetted posts in the Railways is normally made in Class I. In Class II, generally, there is no direct recruitment excepting for the Medical Department, and the posts in Class II are normally filled by promotion of suitable persons from Class III. Recruitment for Class III posts is made through the Railway Service Commissions at Allahabad Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Recently, I have appointed a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste as Chairman of a Railway Service Commission. And I might divulge a secret ; I am trying to make another member belonging to the Scheduled Caste as Chairman of another Service Commission also. The intention of the railway administration is to see that this quota is fulfilled. And if Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exceed even this quota and get appointments, that will be the day on which we can congratulate ourselves that we have done justice to these downtrodden classes, namely, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (*Interruption*) Whenever direct recruitment to any posts is made, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the prescrived percentage is invariably made The unfilled quota is carried forward to three subsequent requirement years and the year in which the recruitment is not made is not counted for this purpose. While vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be treated as reserved for the respective community only, Scheduled Castes are also considered for appointment against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes where such a vacancy could not be filled by a Scheduled Tribe even in the third year of carry forward and *vice versa*,

[Shri K. Hanumanthiya]

In order to increase the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates on the Railways, various concessions have been granted. Relaxation in age limit upto five years is given. Free rail passes for written/oral tests are issued. Candidates with lower positions on the recruitment panels are appointed. Even amongst the failures, the best are considered for appointment in non-technical and quasi-technical Class III categories, where no written examination is held A repeat course with stipend and another without stipend is being given to apprentices/trainees for recruitment and training. The General Managers have been vested with special powers to recruit Sc eduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without reference to the Railway Service Commission to make up the shortfall. They can also give alternative appointments to medically unfit candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in categories for which they are medically fit and where there is shortfall of such candidates.

Shri D. N Tiwary referred to some platforms being made in the State of Bihar. The policy of the Railways is to provide high level platforms at all important stations, medium level platforms at less important stations, and rail level platforms at unimportant road side stations on the Broad Gauge Similarly, on the metre gauge, high or medium level platforms are provided at all main line stations while rail level platforms are provided at unimportant road side stations.

Keeping in view the above policy, raised platforms are to be provided at 526 stations out of 616 stations on the North Eastern Railway. So far, raising has already been completed at 391 stations. The raising of platforms on the balance 135 stations is being undertaken on a programmed basis after taking into account the passenger traffic offering at the stations and subject to approval of the Railway Users Amenities Committee and availability of funds.

One hon. Member of the Communist Party made a pathetic appeal regarding one officer of the Railways not getting his dues. Though I don't generally interfere in individual cases, the way he made the appeal compelled me to look into the matter and I place it before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a cue you are giving to other members.

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA : After all, I use commonsense. The time allotted for me is limited and although the hon. Members want, I will try to satisfy them to some extent.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken one hour. How much more time do you want ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as the points raised are concerned, if I were to reply to all the points raised, it will take 3-4 hours I am sure you will not allow me that much time. I think I will finish in about 15 minutes. As you have rightly pointed out, I have taken one hour. Another 10 to 15 minutes I will take

Shri Manoranjan Hazra raised the point that the settlement dues of Shri Surya Kumar Majumdar who retired from office as Depot Store Keeper, Garden Reach, on the South Eastern Railway have been with-held and that out of sheer frustration he attempted to commit suicide.

The correct and full name of the employee is Sudhir Kumar Guha Majumdar He was working as Depot Store Keeper/Office Superintendent Grade III and worked under Assistant Superintendent, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach He retired from service only on 13.5 1972 on superannuation. He has not opted for pension but remained on S R P F. rules. There are huge debits pending against this employee.

It has been reported that Shri Sudhir Kumar Guha Mazumdar took sleeping pills. He was referred by Assistant Medical Officer, Shalimar. He was treated by this Medical Officer and was admitted into the Garden Reach hospital. On admission, he was found semi-conscious, but, otherwise, his condition was good. The latest report is that his condition is quite satisfactory. But he is a little weak. He is fully conscious and has fully recovered from the incident. He has retired only recently and within 3 days of his retirement he has attempted to commit suicide. There have been huge debts pending against this employee. There is a story behind this

sorry state of affairs and there will be a further probe into it.

My friend Mr. Daschowdhury has been very persistent about Jalpaiguri-Haldibari branch line on the North Frontier railway being restored, or some portion of the track being restored. I don't want to take the time of the House on that subject He was much insistent that I should make a reply and so I do so. I have explained to him privately also. Railways are prepared to do their part of the work. That is there, but what is called bunding and other things are to be done by the State Government. I hope West Bangal Government will expedite that work. After completion of that work the Railway will do their part of it. Otherwise the railway track will be washed away in the next rainy season. That is why this is necessary. I have advised the hon. Member to approach the State Government to see that whatever they have to do is done and done expeditiously.

The Railways, as the hon Members know, is the biggest of the public undertakings. I have converted myself into a view, may be a self centred view, but nevertheless a true view, that unless this biggest of public undertakings is made to succeed in efficiency and in finance, socialism cannot be made a success in this country.

The three unions and other labour organisations which have come together will have to realise that the work does not end with securing some allowances to labour, with securing some condonation of punishment, etc. These are minor matters. Whether I do it or withhold it, it is a matter of minor importance; it does not affect the national economy as a whole. It is production that counts. It is the efficient and patriotic service that labour will do which will determine the tempo and progress and success of our socialism. The Prime Minister has been repeatedly telling us and telling the country. I have also made several speeches on the same lines. Let labour secure by all means whatever is due for them; they may want a little more money, either by way of salaries or allowances or emoluments etc. But that is not the whole of their responsibility. Their primary duty is to work and produce and make this country great and prosperious. For all these years,—excuse me if I am frank, emphasis has been laid more on the minor aspects of labour movement than on major aspects of effective and good service to the economy and to the country. I hope, Sir, with condonation and other things that I have done, a new chapter of a relationship between management and labour will dawn, and labour will take charge as much as any one else, for the tempo of production, the quality of service, and the standard of officiency.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose* —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. The Minister has taken one hour and ten minutes. He has gone into the smallest details from a particular employee to the details of a platform in a particular station. I fail to understand how you are helping to economise the time. I want to see how many Members want to ask questions. There are eight Members Each Member should ask one question and there should be no speech.

Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

MR BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope the Railway Minister's appeals to the labour to co operate in improving the functioning of the railways will be combined with first to take their co-operation and I want to know whether with regard to the cases arising out of the strikes, what stand is going to be taken and whether the issue of recognition of any Mazdoor Union shall be discussed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री ने केटरिंग वर्क्स को यह ऐश्योर किया था कि डिपार्टमैंटल केटरिंग को कायम रखा जायेगा, उसे समाप्त नहीं किया जायेगा ? यदि हां, तो क्या सत्य है कि इन दिनों वहां इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि डिपार्टमैंटल केटरिंग को कंट्रैक्टर के मातहत देकर वहां बहुत-से काम करने वाले लोगों को बेकार बना दिया जाये ? इसी तरह क्या यह भी सत्य है कि ईस्टर्न रेलवे के अन्दर जो केटरिंग डिपार्टमैंट है उसके मजदूरों ने मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई शिकायत भेजी है ? अगर भेजी है तो मंत्री महोदय कौन-सी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हमारे कोटा के एक इंजीनियर ने शिकायत भेजी है कि लाखों रुपयों का घोटाला वहां किया जा रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उसकी जांच करवाने के बारे में कोई जवाब देंगे ?

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के ट्राइबल एरिया के पास से सैंट्रल और वैस्टर्न रेलवे दोनों ही जाती है। क्या मध्यप्रदेश की ट्राइबल एरिया से रेलवे का कोई सर्वे होने वाला है या कोई हिदायत इसके बारे में भेजी गई है ?

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (CHITTOOR) : I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the position regarding the pace of execution of the Vijayawada-Madras electrification scheme ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already dealt with it

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Though the hon. Minister has been good enough to transfer the headquarters of the electrification project to Vijayawada, the allotment for the work is being reduced and consequently there will be great delay in the execution.

SHRI A P. SHARMA (Buxar) : I was expecting the hon. Minister to deal with the question of a direct link between Patna and Dhanbad. I would like to have the hon. Minister's assurance on this point.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister on the announcement that he has made about the condonation of break in service. But I would like to point out that it is not to those trade unions which believe in constitutional methods but to those that do not believe in constitutional methods that he should appeal...(*Interruptions*).

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है कि एक ऐसा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का लड़का है जिसका एम० एस० पास करने के बाद 1963 में नार्दर्न रेलवे में आई स्पेशलिस्ट की तरह से सैलेक्शन हुआ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order. Let the hon. Member listen to me first. I expect a person wearing *gerua* to be a little more, I do not know what to say. I was trying to say that Parliament should not be made into a forum for pleading any individual case or for running down any individual. I would not allow that question.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि जिस स्टेशन पर एक या दो मिनट के लिये मेल ट्रेन रुकती है वहां पर दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, इसलिए ट्रेन में टू टायर और थ्री टायर कम्पार्टमैंटस को अलग-अलग रंगों से रंग दिया जाये, जिसमें यात्रियों को असुविधा न हो ?

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI (Tehri Garhwal) : The hon. Minister has made a reference to pilferage and thefts in trains in UP and Bihar. This creates some misunderstanding Does he mean to say that criminals come from other States and commit crimes in UP, because no criminal would commit any crime in his own State ?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : The railways are committed to the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge. I was expecting a categorical reply from the hon. Minister whether the direct line from Madras to Mangalore in continuation of the one from Bangalore would straightway be converted into broad gauge, particularly from Hasan to Mangalore, instead of first doing it in metre gauge and then converting it into broad gauge ? Further, there is availability of enough electric power in the south. Therefore, why should there be wastage of resources in transporting coal from the north to the south ? Why should there not be economy by having electrification in the southern zone ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The difficulty is that when the hon. Minister replied, a number of Members who had put these questions were not present to listen to him. He has already dealt with many of these points. If the hon. Minister has anything to say now, he may do so.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as recognition is concerned, as the hon. Mem-

ber knows, it does not lie in my hands alone. It is a matter of high policy relating to labour They are dealing with it ; all the three unions and the Labour Ministry are at it. I hope that they will be able to evolve a formula, and as and when they do it. I have no objection to accepting and implementing it. Since the Government of India is a whole, united organisation, each Ministry of it cannot have a labour policy of its own Hence the Railways cannot of their own undertake to initiate a labour policy on recognition. I hope the good work, the unifying work that the three Unions have begun will bear fruit and they will evolve a formula on this and other subjects for proper implementation.

As for other details asked by several members regarding catering and electrification, these are individual matters. I have answered many of them. As for catering on the Eastern Railway, I will have to look into it and cannot answer on the spur of the moment.

15 hrs.

I will look into the suggestion made by Shri Pandey regarding different colouring of compartments. Regarding Shri Sharma's point for introducing a Patna-Dhanbad train, I have an individuality of my own I would have answered it straightway to his satisfaction, but I withhold announcement of the decision because his own party men squatted on the track, I have great respect for Shri Sharma ; he is not only a member of great standing in Parliament but he has also a special role to play in Bihar I would beg of him to make those Congressmen who squatted on the track to repent. As for the actual question, I will discuss it privately and settle with him.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : It is not a business of his party ; it is our business.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : As you correctly remarked, I have already answered many points raised by hon. members who were not present to hear my reply and then they again raise these points now. I had given a detailed reply to Shri Shivappa. I feel sorry many times that hon. members who raise points are not here to hear the reply I take so much trouble to prepare notes in reply, but they are not here to hear the reply. Many a time it is said that Ministers are not courteous to the House by not being present to hear speeches I think the same formula should apply in respect of members.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What about withdrawal of cases ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : If he asks too many times, I will say 'no'.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Let him say 'yes'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : After all, they are his friends.

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA : Including Shri Bosu, I want to be friends with all.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : He is a friend only privately, not here.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I welcome the co-operation and goodwill of all. After all, the salary that is drawn is so little, but the goodwill that is given by members is the real sustaining factor for the Minister I want to be friendly with all, but to safeguard the larger interest of the country, sometimes I come in conflict with suggestions or proposals some members make.

Regarding conversions and new lines, I have deliberately not made any commitments today because surveys are going on ; sometimes technical surveys have to be concluded and traffic surveys have to be concluded. In no case has this work of study and survey been completed, and therefore, I am awaiting completion of these studies. It may be, as I did last time, I may bring a supplementary demand for the approval of the House In the matter of new lines and conversions I have several lines in mind and I have also assured the House that I want to do justice to every State. It is not that I want a new line or a conversion in a particular area and neglect other areas. I want to do justice to every State, particularly to the backward areas, and these principles have been enunciated. On the basis of these principles, I may be permitted to bring a supplementary demand for new lines and conversions a little later after the studies are completed.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of cut motions. If nobody, who has

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

moved cut motions wants any particular cut motion to be put separately, I shall put them all together to the House. I will put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands to the vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 11, 11A, 12 to 16."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the Fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 17 to 20."

The motion was adopted

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are re-produced below-Ed]

DEMAND NO. 1 : RAILWAY BOARD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,89,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND NO. 2 : MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,41,46,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 3 : PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,82,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1973, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others'."

DEMAND NO. 4 : WORKING EXPENSES ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 67,20,34,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Administration'."

DEMAND NO 5 : WORKING EXPENSES REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 232,19,19,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND NO. 6 : WORKING EXPENSES— OPERATING STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 143,57,81,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operating Staff'."

DEMAND NO 7 : WORKING EXPENSES— OPERATION (FUEL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 129, 58, 81, 000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO 8 : WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,89,69,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 9 : WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 28,94 67,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 10 : WORKING EXPENSES—STAFF WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,99,94,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 11 : WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 82,50,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 11 A : WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,00,00 000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 12 : DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 155,15,39,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

DEMAND NO 13 : OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)

'That a sum not exeeeding Rs. 5,25,27,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO 14 : CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES—CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.28,28,71,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 15 : OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.489,14,56,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 16 : PENSIONARY CHARGES—PENSION FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,57,89,000 be granted to the President *to complete*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 17 : REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND INTEREST THEREON—DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon Development Furd' "

DEMAND NO. 18 : APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20,50,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 19 : APPROPRIATION TO REVENUE RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.10,03,37,000 be granted the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 20 : PAYMENTS TOWARDS AMORTISATION OF OVER CAPITALISATION, REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND INTEREST THEREON-REVENUE RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,33,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Payments towards Amortisation of over capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund'."

15.07 hrs.

*APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways "

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I introduce the Bill †

I beg to move :‡

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 22 5.72.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I oppose the move that the House should authorise the expenditure as has been indicated by the Minister because I can show you from my speeches that they have not been able to tackle things as they ought to have done.

I wish to point out that the stoppage that was enforced on the Sealdah division on 29-3-1972 was not a strike but some unruly elements belonging to certain political parties, the youth wing, had forced the operators in the cabins and control rooms and lakhs of people were made to suffer because the entire Sealdah division came to a standstill and the Railways have lost crores of rupees in the shape of earning of revenue. We want to know what is the action that the hon. Minister has taken, and we want a statement which the Minister has promised before the House but which never came out. It is a matter of deep regret.

The root cause of this is that there are factional fights between two groups of the INTUC in the eastern railwaymen's congress. On the 28th March, in Dhanbad, there was a conference, and 200 members were elected as delegates from the union, but 200 people who were mostly hired anti-socials were brought to Dhanbad. They created trouble and hurled three bombs ; they were arrested and bullets and firearms of Pakistan make were recovered. 71 were arrested and out of the 71, 38 had nothing to do with the railways We want to know that. Is it because it is factional fight which concerned the ruling party, that the Minister has taken no steps but allowed people and passengers to suffer and also the Railways to suffer in the shape of revenue earnings ?

Secondly, is it a fact that catering and dining cars are given to the private sector. I want to know from the hon. Minister what he has been doing about the cancellation of the transfer order that has been given to seven ticket collectors at Howrah station who have done a good job. They had increased the revenue earnings to the tune of not less than Rs. 40,000 during the last ten months.

Also about the appointment of unskilled people belonging to the youth wing of a certain political party connected with the ruling party, how had they been allowed ? They had been allowed without any training, in contravention of the rules and regulations.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I agree with my hon. friend Mr. Bosu that it was very unfortunate that certain people had recourse to this method ..(*Interruptions.*) You know it very well who did it ; it is in the knowledge of all concerned. It is not a matter of secret. All that I can say is that this was done so suddenly that we in the railways as well as the State Government were taken aback by surprise. I agree that the loss has been tremendous. The State Government as well as the merchants of Calcutta have complained of shortages. It is not only this ; subsequently four or five such instances have taken place all of squatting on the track or beating the railway officials and so on. This kind of goonda activities, done may be by one set of persons or another set of persons, results in loss of efficient service by the railways Unless the State Government and people bring about complete normalcy for the railways to run smoothly and efficiently, their interests will suffer, their trade will suffer. I hope that all the political parties in that part of the country will figh their battle separately and leave the railways free. That is all that I ask of them The hon. Member knows that I do not make any distinction between my partymen and other partymen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In this case you have done so, I regret to say. That is why you have taken no action They belong to the Youth Congress, the Chatra Parishad. You have shut your eyes to them...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is not a fact...(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Minister to answer, unless you have been appointed one without anybody's knowledge.

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA : Mr. Bosu is a very well informed man. He knows it. What action can I take against outsiders. If it were railwaymen then I can take departmental action. If outsiders come and squat on the track or do harm, it is the State Government that has to take steps in order to prevent crime. I hope and trust that the State Government will see that such things do not occur. If they find any culprits who deserve punishment, I am sure they will proceed

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

against them. The Railways are helpless in the matter of restoring law and order in the State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have yielded to pressure ; you have not come out with a clear statement before the House, although you promised.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, about the ticket collection also, what he says. is not quite correct. On the other hand the drive initiated to check ticketless travellers has yielded very good results in Sealdah and Howarh stations. If one or two people have been requisitioned by the Railway Administration for this purpose, it is a natural course of thing and this has been done not only in Calcutta, in fact in Haryana, U P and other places: Wherever such drive has been initiated, teachers, scouts and social workers– all these people are helping the Railways. if there is any particular intention and irregularity in the selection of a particular individual and if my hon. friend brings it to notice, I shall take action.

So far as the appointments are concerned. I cannot straightway reply. I have to look into the file. If he writes a letter to me, I will send a reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the clauses. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

GENERAL INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to amend the General Insurance (Emergency Provision) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Honourable Members are aware that on 13th May, 197. an ordinance was issued for taking over the management of the undertaking of general insurance companies pending nationalisation of their business. Subsequently, a Bill was introduced in this House for replacing the Ordinance by an Act and the same was passed into law retrospectively from 13th May, 1971.

It is not necessary for me on this occasion to recapitulate the various provisions contained in the Act. Suffice it to say that it provides for the management of the undertakings of general insurance companies being carried on for and on behalf of the Central Government until such time as Government acquires the ownership of the insurers.

The provisions of the Act closely follow the corresponding provisions in the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1956 which was enacted in similar circumstances at the time of nationalisation of life insurance business. The provisions were found satisfactory and we had presumed that on this occasion also no difficulty would arise. However, certain contingencies have arisen. While

*Moved with the recommendation of the President .

the Custodians appointed by Government have full authority to manage the undertakings, subject of course, to any direction or instructions issued by the Central Government it has been contended that as only the management has been taken over without affecting the ownership which continues to vest with the company, the share-holders still have power to decide in what manner the management should be carried on. Based on this contention the shareholders of one insurer at an Extraordinary general meeting passed a resolution deciding to discontinue general insurance business with effect from 1st January. 1972, and on the Custodian failing to company with the resolution, the company, its directors and shareholders filed a petition before a High Court for issue of writs on the Custodian and the Central Government to implement the decision of the shareholders' meeting. The High Court has passed judgement declaring that the right to manage an undertaking is different from the right to decide what business a company should or should not carry on and therefore when the shareholders decide to discontinue general business the resolution must be given effect to unless the Act has expressly taken away that right. The Custodian and the Central Government have, therefore, been directed by the High Court not to carry on any new insurance business so far as this particular company is concerned.

In the case of another insurer the Board of Directors had given notice sometime ago of a resolution purporting to amend the Memorandum and Articles of Association for commencing a new line of activity; this virtually amounts to a decision that the transaction of new insurance business should be stopped. There is also a possibility that other insurers might pass resolutions for stopping new insurance business.

The intention of the Act has always been very clear, namely, that all powers of management including the carrying on or otherwise of the business are vested in the Custodian and neither the Board of Directors nor the shareholders have any say in the management of the business. It may be mentioned that the shareholders are being adequately compensated in this behalf. In view of the judgement mentioned earlier and the attitude of some other Boards of Directors, it has become necessary to make the intention absolutely clear by spelling out in more express terms that the Custodians alone shall have all the powers of management whether the powers are derived from the Companies Act or the Memorandum or Articles of Association or from any other source and that any resolution passed by the erstwhile Board of Directors or the shareholders of any insurer shall not have any effect unless such resolution is approved by the Central Government. The power sought to be vested in the Central Government now ensures that no resolution which has the effect of hampering the process of nationalisation has any effect.

The minor amendments to the Act have been proposed in the present Bill which are also clarificatory. The compensation payable under Section 6 of the Act is related to the average quantum of dividends distributed, for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969. The wording used in the Act, namely "during the years" might be interpreted as referring to a divided distributed in these years even though it might relate to an earlier year. The proposed amendment seeks to remove this ambiguity by making it clear that what is relevant is the divided distributed for any of those years.

Some of the foreign insurers transact some insurance business outside India through their Indian branches. Since the management compensation under section 6 of the Act is based on the net premium written by the Indian branch, these insurers might include foreign premium written through the Indian branch for the purposes of calculating the amount of compensation. This was not the intention and the amendment which is now proposed seeks to clarify that only premium written in India will be taken into account.

Hon. Members will appreciate that this Bill is designed only to remove doubts as to the powers of the Custodians and to make clarificatory or verbal amendments and that no new principle is being enunciated. I seek the support of all the Members of the House to pass this measure. The matter is somewhat urgent and I would, therefore, earnestly request that this Bill may be passed as early as possible.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to amend the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we feel this Bill has been necessitated by the half-hearted measure that was taken only a year back in taking over the management of general insurance business although there has been persistent demand that general insurance should be outright nationalised. It is strange that although a year has passed no Bill is being introduced by the government to nationalise the general insurance business as such, and these piece-meal legislations have been brought which shows government have no present intention of bringing the Nationalisation Bill itself.

When we were discussing the main Bill last year the hon. Finance Minister said :

> "I would like to finish the whole process as early as possible."

But after a year has elapsed we find that only certain amendments have been brought forward which clearly shows that government still want to go on paying Rs 33 lakhs every month to the general insurance companies, although these companies with the old management and the old Board of Directors have no function to perform and although there has been clear evidence of attempts to sabotage the proper functioning by the management which had been taken over by the 1971 Act. I do not know why the government are still thinking of retaining these managements and going on dolling out public money at the rate of 33 lakhs every month. This clearly shows that they have no faith in nationalisation itself or the government owning this important business or important industry, if you want to describe it as industry. Actually, there is no case whatsoever for the government delaying the nationalisation.

It is also very unfortunate that although one year has lapsed and the hon. Finance Minister had assured the House that general insurance will now "break new grounds, see some new horizons and try to serve more social objective"—I was quoting from his speech delivered last year on the 2nd June—I have yet to see how the horizons have been expanded and how the social objective is sought to be achieved by the implementation of the Act, namely, only by taking over the management.

15 25 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

We had pleaded last year, when we were discussing the main Bill, for diversification of the insurance business. It was essential and we had suggested unemployment insurance, crop insurance and some social security insurance. An assurance was given that the "general insurance business would not only confine itself to commerce and industries"—again, I am quoting from the Finance Minister's speech—"they could expand their activities to other social purposes." We are yet to see how this expansion has taken place. In which direction ? We have not yet found the result of the alleged or intended utilisation of the funds of general insurance companies for achieving any social purpose.

We wanted a categorical assurance from the Government as to when they proposed to bring forward the nationalisation Bill which will do away with these attempts of sabotage and to create difficulties in the proper functioning of the general insurance business by these people and which will stop the payment of Rs. 33 lakhs every month to these insurance companies by the Government out of the public exchequer.

So far as the management is concerned, we find that in many cases even the custodians have not been appointed The hon. Minister will correct me if my information is wrong. The old persons are still continuing in management. The old management pattern has not been altered. Persons, who had no faith and belief in the nationalisation or the State undertaking the general insurance have been kept in management. They have either no faith in the new horizons of which the Finance Minister had spoken last year or in the social objectives to be achieved through the utilisation of the vast resources of the general insurance business. How the Government propose to achieve the objectives, it is supposed to have set before it and before the country ? You cannot please the country merely words all the time. You must show some deeds. We must see that these vast resources are really utilised for the purpose of better management and achieving social purposes and social objective.

If you will kindly see, from clause 4(b) of the Bill you will find that the custodians or

some persons in charge of the management have been given certain powers. We would like to know who are the persons who are still in charge of the management, if custodians have not been appointed, and who are the persons who are being appointed as custodians of the general insurance companies after the management has been taken over.

I submit that this is another measure which merely shows that the Government is anxious not to take over the insurance business outright or at least at an early date which will annoy their friends in the commerce and business field. That is why these piecemeal measures are being brought.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bill speaks of giving powers to management, whoever may be the person.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is why I am asking why custodians are not being appointed in all these concerns.

MR CHAIRMAN . There is nothing wrong

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The main object of the Act was that until a custodian was appointed, the old persons in management will continue. Why custodians have not been appointed ? Why old persons are kept on in the management ? That is what I am asking. Custodians have not been appointed.

The other point is about the Calcutta Claims Bureau, in respect of the employees of whom during the last debate on the 2nd June, 1971, an assurance was given by the hon. Finance Minister that their cases will be looked into and these employees of the Calcutta Claims Bureau will be absorbed in Government employment and their services will be secured. We find that nothing concrete has been done except an assurance has been given. I request the hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill to inform the House as to what the Government propose to do with regard to the employees of the Calcutta Claims Bureau.

Subject to this, we certainly support the main purpose for which the amending Bill has been brought and we feel that the House should assert itself and see that the objectives of the social legislation however half hearted it may be, are not being put to such a use that the whole purpose is frustrated.

With these words, I support the Bill.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government have taken over the management of general insurance companies through an Ordnance in May 1971, as a prelude to the eventual nationalisation of these companies. This was replaced by an Act last year. Within the last one year the capitalists owning these companies have taken advantage of certain loopholes in the principal act and thinking that Government has no inclination or the capacity to nationalise these companies, have got certain resolutions passed regarding their power to enter into any business. They had even taken this matter to courts of law. As a result thereof it has become incumbent on the Government to clarify the position and hence this amending Bill. The hon Minister has explained the reasons for this legislation and I support the Bill Sir, it has become a habit with Government to legislate in a hurry and to come forward subsequently with amendment to rectify the situation and in the process to be subjected to criticism from various groups in the House. The Ministries of Law and Finance have well experienced officers and I am sorry that such situations should arise.

I know that the Government is equally interested and eager to nationalise general insurance as much as the hon. Members of this House are. But as I said on an earlier occasion financial considerations in regard to compensation etc., are standing in the way. Speaking on the Finance Bill Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu criticised the Government for an outlay of 33 lakhs of rupees as compensation to these insurance companies monthly which would work out to 1.1 lakhs of rupees per day. He therefore felt that there was some other consideration for not nationalising this general insurance. I submit that because of this delay Government's intention to nationalise is suspect in the eyes of all parties. When Government issued the Ordnance taken over the management of general insurance companies they had in mind the eventual nationalisation at an early date

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please sit down. The bell is being rung .....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I would like to put on record that the hon. Member who raised the question of quorum has immediately walked out himself. This only shows how serious or sincere he and his friends on the other side are in raising the question of quorum. This is in spite of a gentlemen's understanding between us that 15 members would remain present on that side and 35 members would be present on this side. Here Sir, we are more than 35. (*Interruption*)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) He might have gone to collect his people. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Sir, when the parliament is not in session Government has taken recourse to legislation through Ordnance and that is how the Ordnance was issued last year. As soon as Parliament met a Bill to replace the Ordnance was brought before the House. It is one year since the principal Act has been on the Statute Book. If even after one year Government has not thought fit to bring out the Bill to nationalise general insurance, not only the other parties but even we on this side are justified in criticising the Government.

Because of this fluid and uncertain conditions now prevailing the custodians of these companies are also feeling the difficulty. They want to know when they would be relieved of this burden and responsibility. The Board of Directors are not the ruling organ nor is the custodian their watch dog. Transferring of custodians from one company to the other will not yield the desired results and people have not much confidence in the present set up.

While replying to the debate on the Finance Bill 1972, Shri Chavan has promised to bring up a Bill for nationalisation of these companies before the current session is adjourned. We have been informed that the Bill will go up to a Select Committee. That would mean a further delay of a year or more. If a shareholder has got back by way dividends profits etc, twice the amount of his share no compensation should be paid. This should be the principle on which nationalisation of these general insurance companies should be based. While supporting the present Bill I once again request that the Bill for nationalisation of general insurance should be brought up immediately.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जनरल इन्शोरेन्स एमरजैन्सी प्रोवीजन अमैण्डमेंट बिल को मैंने पढ़ा, तो मुझे यह मालूम पड़ा कि गवर्नमैंट को जब कोई डिफिकल्टी आती है, कोई एमरजैन्सी होती है **तो वह पार्लियामेंट में आती है।

MR CHAIRMAN : You are a senior-most Member and an advocate. यह शब्द ठीक नहीं है। यह रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जायेगा।

SHRI R. V. BADE : Just like a cyclist goes to a cycle-repair shop for repair of punctures they come to this Parliament for plugging the loopholes in the law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Due to respect, I am not asking you to withdraw those words, but I am deleting those words from the record.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : मेरा मतलब है कि ठोकर लगने के बाद यहां पर वह आती है। जिस प्रकार से साइकिल-रिपेयर्स की दुकान होती है कि पंक्चर होने के बाद वहां पर जाना पड़ता है उसी प्रकार से इस पार्लियामेंट को भी साइकिल-रिपेयर्स की दुकान बनाना मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं होगा। सरकार के पास ला मिनिस्ट्री है, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री है, सरकार को देखकर कानून बनाना चाहिए। आपने मैनेजमेंट कस्टोडियन को दिया

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हुआ है। मैनेजमेंट का अर्थ क्या होता है ? एक कम्पनी के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स ने निर्णय कर लिया कि हम इसको बन्द कर देते हैं तो उस पर जो मैनेजमेंट है वह तो जैसा मालिक कहेंगे, बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स जैसा कहेंगे वैसा ही करेंगे। इस पर जब मैनेजमेंट हाईकोर्ट के पास गया । उन्होंने यह निर्णय लिया कि कम्पनी ला के अनुसार अगर कम्पनी को बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव पास हो गया तो मैनेजर या कस्टोडियन का काम यही होना चाहिए कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स जैसा कहे वैसा उनको करना चाहिए। बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स जैसा कहे वैसा मैनेजमेंट को कैरी आउट करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का कानून होने के बाद जब हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स जो है वे अपने अधिकार में किसी कम्पनी को चला सकते है या बन्द कर सकते है, मैनेजमेंट या कास्टोडियन उसके लिए बाध्य होगा कि उनका हुक्म माने तब यह गवर्नमेंट सैक्शन 4 में यहां पर अमेन्डमेन्ट लाई है

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 1956, or in the memorandum or articles of association of any insurer or in any other instrument, no resolution passed at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of the members of an insurer shall be given effect to unless approved by the Central Government"

इनको बाद में अक्ल आई। उस वक्त इन्होंने सोचा नहीं। उस वक्त जब हमने यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि इसको सैलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाये तो चव्हाण साहब ने कहा था

"As early as possible I don't think I will be able to introduce in this session This much I am clear, but certainly I would like to finish the whole process as early as possible"

अब उन्होंने यह जो आश्वासन दिया था उसको एक साल हो गया है। एक साल में उन्हें यह कल्पना ही नहीं हुई कि काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। मालूम होता है यह 33 लाख रुपया जो देना पड रहा है उसको लेकर कांग्रेस और उन लोगों में कुछ गडबड है।

सभापति महोदय आप मोटिव इम्प्यूट कर रहे है।

श्री आर० वी० बडे इन बातों को लेकर पब्लिक में शंका उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है। गवर्नमेंट का मूवमेंट चल रहा है राष्ट्रीयकरण का, इसमें गवर्नमेन्ट की नाराजगी में जो आते है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाता है और जो नाराजगी में नहीं आते है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता है। इसको अभी तक नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं किया, इसका कारण नहीं बतलाया गया है। जैसे कि चन्द्रमा पर जाने की इच्छा या पागलपन है इसी प्रकार से नेशनलाइजेशन करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। यदि राष्ट्रीयकरण से पार्टी का फायदा होता है तब तो राष्ट्रीयकरण करते है वरना नहीं करते। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने में और केवल मैनेजमेंट लेने से क्या-क्या बातें हुई ? एक कस्टोडियन आया तबादला होकर। उसका नया अपाइन्टमेंट हुआ। तो 1100 रुपये की फ्री फर्निश्ड बिल्डिंग उसको दी और टेलीफोन वगैरह दिया। मेरा कहना है कि इसमें यूनिफार्मिटी आफ सर्विस होती नहीं है। एक कम्पनी में एक कानून है तो दूसरी कम्पनी में कोई दूसरा कानून है। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण होता तो यूनिफार्मिटी आफ सर्विस जरूर हो जाती। इसी प्रकार से स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन आफ वैजेज भी नहीं है। उसके बारे में अलग-अलग कानून अलग-अलग कम्पनियों में है। फिर अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण करते तो लोवरिंग डाउन आफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट भी हो जाता। आज एन्टरटेन्मेंट कास्ट के नाम पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है ? सरकार ने मैनेजमेंट को टेक ओवर कर लिया है। लेकिन एन्टरटेन्मेंट कास्ट में कोई बचत हुई नहीं है। इनका उस पर कोई कंट्रोल ही नहीं है।

इस प्रकार यदि राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे तो तीन फायदे हो जाएंगे। एक तो यूनिफार्मिटी आफ सर्विस हो जायेगी, दूसरे स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन आफ वेजेज हो जायेगा और तीसरे लोअरिंग डाउन आफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट हो जायगा। शीघ्र से शीघ्र सरकार को उसे करना चाहिए।

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

काम्प्रीहैंसिव ला लाने के वास्ते आपके पास कोई दूसरा आर्ग्यूमेंट नहीं है। आपका सिर्फ यही कहना है कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं। 33 लाख रुपया हर महीने आप दे रहे हैं। जो गोलकनाथ का जजमेंट था वह भी अब खत्म हो गया है। अब कम्पेन्सेशन देने की भी जरूरत नहीं है। कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट भी हो गया है। तो फिर आप कानून क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? ऐसी स्थिति में अपोजीशन और कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों को भी शंका होगी कि आप काम्प्रीहैंसिव कानून क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने से शासन के ऊपर शंका होना स्वाभाविक है। आज छोटा-सा दो सैक्शन का अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं। आप मैनेजमेंट या कस्टोडियन के लिए कम्पनी ला में अमेंडमेंट नहीं लाए। बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को जो अधिकार दिए हैं उनसे वंचित कर दिया है। जो एन्टरप्राइजिंग लोग होते हैं जो सेविंग करके पैसा लगाते हैं वे सोचेंगे कि यह तो सरकार को देना है। इसलिए अपना मजा करो और पैसा उड़ाओ। अगर इसमें कोई एन्करेजमेंट देना है तो कम से-कम यह देखना चाहिए कि यह जो कम्पनी ला पर आघात किया है छोटे-छोटे कानून बनाकर और बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की पावर्स को निकाल लेते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। जो शुरू में कानून बनाया है उसको एफैक्टिव करने के लिए आप यह कानून लाए हैं। इसलिए मैं इसको अपना अनुमोदन देता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : चेयर तो कोई कानून लाई नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट कानून लाई है इसलिए जो कुछ कहना है वह गवर्नमेंट को कहिए। आपने किया है, आपने किया है, ऐसा बोलना ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI R. V. BADE: Thank you for that. Through the Chair, I address the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the correct procedure.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, General Insurance has been nationalised for quite some time.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Management ..

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Whatever name we may call it, nationalisation has not been defined precisely in legal terminology. The entire management is in the hands of Government. And, I think, each year we are giving as much as about Rs. 4 crores to the people who had an interest in it before. I would like to bring out the analogy and point out some of the problems involved in taking over of the management at the time of the bank nationalisation. In the case of the banks we have some *status quo ante* prevailing. There have been some expansion of branches etc. I want to draw out the parallel here. The *status quo* prevails. In the case of new branches opened, there also we see that there has not been a substantial departure from the previous policy regarding, recruitment as well as personnel. Therefore I feel that nationalisation or taking over of the management is not such a panacea for almost every ill in our economic system. Before nationalisation, adequate preparatory steps have to be taken. Such a thing was done in the case of the LIC when the life insurance companies were taken over. But similar steps were not taken in regard to general insurance prior to nationalisation. This is evidenced by the amendment Bill brought forward which shows that even after one year of nationalisation of general insurance business, the people formerly in charge of the managements still continue in those posts exercising their powers thought not by the front door at least by the backdoor. I think a time-limit has to be fixed with regard to unloading the profits or revenues occurring to these concerns at rate of Rs. 33 lakhs a year or Rs. 4 crores a year, an amount equal to the yearly privy purses which have now been abolished. Is there any justification for this? I would like the Minister to clarify upto what period this amount is going to be paid to those people who had an interest in the capital structure of these concerns.

I would like to say that even after two years of the nationalisation of banks which preceded nationalisation of general insurance, we have not been able to reconstitute the boards of management. We have in fact handed over the management to the same people or group of people who were in charge prior to nationalisation. We find that most of these nationalised concerns have not

changed their mode of operation prevalent before nationalisation

There was also a kick-back procedure as far as the premia payable to the general insurance companies were concerned. Have Government taken any steps to see that the kick-back money which was given to the customers or the middle agents who were working has been stopped completely or it still continues to be paid ?

In the course of questions, I had also raised the point that in the case of general insurance companies, there were 25,000 bogus jobs already on the muster rolls We are today unloading at the rate of Rs 33 lakhs a month to these concerns Have any steps been taken in regard to the misfeasance of the money in the form of bogus jobs on the muster of these concerns when these jobs were non existent and nobody was employed ? Have any steps been taken to stop it with retrospective effect ? Has it been legally examined to see if this money which was misutilised in regard to previous operations which are at present in the hands of Government could be recovered or simply because it has been written off in the balance sheet or shown as expenditure already incurred the matter is to be treated as closed for ever ? If this is treated as closed, then I am afraid we shall not be able to lay down any clear guidelines in regard to the conduct of business, whether it is banking or general insurance or other forms of monetary activities It will not be possible for us to say that such and such activities or such and such practices of malpractices do not pay Since time and again there has been a cry for nationalisation of this concern or that concern or this oligopoly or that group of industries I would only like to reiterate that before nationalisation we shall have to take adequate preparatory steps as to the deviation of the path that we are going to take once nationalisation takes place. The general impression among the people is that though some more branches or some more new units might have been opened, by and large, nationalisation of these financial institutions has not made any material changes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो जनरल इन्श्योरेन्स अमरजैंसी अमेंडमेंट बिल है इसका मकसद ठीक है लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक सदन के सम्मुख लाने मे क्यों ढिलाई कर रही है, या क्यो देर कर रही है। इसका क्या कारण है ? क्योकि सरकार के हाथ मे जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के काम को आये हुए इतने दिन हो गये फिर भी अभी तक इतने लम्बे सेशन मे भी यह नही लाया गया, और पता नही सरकार का इरादा कब तक लाने का है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूगा कि इसके विलम्ब का कारण क्या है ? और मै यह भी जानना चाहूगा कि सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति यदि सचमुच से आदर रखती है, और इस काम को करना चाहती है तो जुलाई या अगस्त मे होने वाले सेशन मे सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण का व्यापक विधेयक हमारे सामने पेश करे और बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण या दूसरे प्रतिष्ठानो के राष्ट्रीयकरण से शिक्षा लेते हुए इस तरह के नियम बनाये ताकि जो कमिया उनमे रह गई है वह कमिया जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के राष्ट्रीयकरण के कानून मे न रहे इस बात का ध्यान सरकार को रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए मेरा एक सुझाव होगा कि आल इण्डिया जनरल इन्श्योरेंस ऐम्प्लाईज ऐसोसियेशन से सरकार को राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध मे कई बार ज्ञापन दिये। मै चाहूगा उन मेमोरेन्डा पर सरकार गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करे, उनसे आवश्यकता पडने पर राय ले, बातचीत करे ताकि जो आगे बिल आये वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता के हित मे हो, इन्श्योरेंस के हित मे हो और जो कमी रह गयी है वह कमी नही रहने पाये, इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, इसमे कस्टोडियन की बात कही गयी है। उन्हे इसकी व्यवस्था को चलाने के लिए सारे अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं। तो मै यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कस्टोडियन बनाये जायें वे समाजवादी विचार के हो। हम देखते है कि हमारे यहा सरकारी क्षेत्र मे बहुत सारे कारखाने चल रहे है, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ वहा भी जो काम करने वाले लोग है बड़े-बड़े, उसी तरह से कस्टोडियन को सारी जिम्मेदारी दे रहे है। उन्हे ऐसा जरूर होना चाहिए जो आपकी

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नीति में निष्ठा रखते हों, जो विश्वास करते हों कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति में हमारे देश का भला है, वर्तमान परिस्थिति के मुताबिक यह नीति सही है, दुरुस्त है। इस विचार को मानने वाले हों और जिस तरह के विचार का प्रतिपादन कम-से-कम आप भाषण में करते हैं कि समाजवाद होना चाहिए उसको मानने वाले हों। नहीं तो अगर आपके सिद्धान्त कुछ हों, आपके उसूल कुछ हों, आप कहते कुछ हों और आपके कस्टोडियन या जो आपके बड़े-बड़े प्रतिष्ठानों को चलाने वाले बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे उसके विपरीत आचरण करें, तो जाहिर बात है कि जो आपका उद्देश्य है, जिस तरफ आप राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जाना चाहते हैं, उस तरफ़ आप नहीं जा सकेंगे।

मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि आपके जो कस्टोडियन बहाल हो चुके हैं या होने वाले हैं उन्हें ऐसा होना चाहिए जो हमारे सिद्धान्त के अनुरूप काम करें, जो आपके जनरल इन्श्योरेंस में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी भी बहुत-सी दिक्कतें हैं। वे उनके बारे में आपके पास ज्ञापन भी भेज चुके हैं। मेरा निवेदन होगा कि उनकी वर्किंग कंडिशन के बारे में जो गड़बड़ियां हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में, उनकी तनख्वाह के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरी सहूलियतों के बारे में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि उनसे सहयोग लेकर राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद ऐसी व्यवस्था चल सके। राष्ट्रीयकरण हो या न हो, अगर वे असन्तुष्ट रहेंगे, उनको कठिनाई रहेगी, वे यह महसूस नहीं करेंगे कि जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाने वाला है उससे उनका भला होगा तो वे कभी भी जनरल इन्श्योरेंस की भलाई के लिए काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। सरकार को चाहिए कि कस्टोडियनों को बहाल करके प्रबन्ध में जो भी कमी हो उसको दूर करे। अगर कर्मचारी महसूस नहीं करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से देश के साथ उनका भी भला होगा, तो उनका सहयोग मिलने में कठिनाई होगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि आपको उनसे पूरा-पूरा सहयोग मिले और सही मानों में आप समाजवाद की तरफ जा सकें।

केवल समाजवाद की बात कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उसको कार्य-रूप में परिणत करने से काम चलेगा। मैं आपकी मार्फत सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि आने वाले दिनों में यह व्यवस्था ठीक से चल सके और इसका लाभ देश को, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को और आम जनता को मिल सके।

*SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Hon Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on The General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1972.

You know, Sir, that the General Insuracne (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 providing for the taking over of the management of the undertakings of all general insurers and for the carrying on of general insurance business was passed in June, 1971. The House is also aware of the fact that every month a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs—nearly Rs. 4 crores per annum—is being paid to the erstwhile management of general insurance companies. Even after a year the Government have not yet brought forward a comprehensive bill nationalising the general insurance business. I would take this opportunity to point out that such a huge sum of Rs. 4 crores per annum need not be paid to the former management of general insurance firms, as they have been for decades appropriating large sums as profits. I would like to appeal to the Government that they should soon introduce legislation nationalising the general insurance and also try to stop the drain of public funds being paid as compensation.

16.18 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair.*]

Sir, I would also point out that in the Finance Ministry there are any number of high-salaried officials. I wonder how the deficiencies in the original Bill which they are trying to cover through this amending bill escaped their attention at the time of framing the original bill taking over the management of the general insurance undertakings. If they could have foreseen these draw-backs, they could have naturally avoided the wasteful expenditure involved in passing this amending bill. All of us know that for every hour of sitting of Lok Sabha the Government

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

is spending Rs 50,000. Two hours have been allotted for discussion and passing of this Bill, which means an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh for the Government. I am surprised that the officials in the Ministry of Finance, getting fat salary, could not foresee that the Custodians alone should have all the powers of management in respect of the general insurance business. Is this beyond their comprehending capacity for inclusion in the original bill? If they had done that, they could easily have avoided all unnecessary complications resulting in this amending bill and they could also have saved the valuable time of this House and avoided the unnecessary expenditure in getting this amending bill passed. I have to say that the blame squarely rests on the shoulders of officials who formulated the original proposal for taking over of the management of general insurance business. Similarly, an attempt is also being made through this amending bill to curb the tendency of foreign insurers carrying on business outside India through their Indian branches to get unintended benefit in respect of premiums written outside India. The Government have the experience of foreign insurance companies at the time when the life insurance was nationalised two decades ago. I begin to doubt whether the lapse of the Government in providing for this in the original bill itself is unintentional. Those foreign insurance companies have been given this benefit for the past one year.

As I pointed out earlier, it is at least beyond my comprehension why such important issues should escape the attention of highly-paid officials of the Finance Ministry when they framed the original proposals last year. Here, I am reminded of a Tamil proverb which means that law is an ass. If you go in front of an ass, the ass bites you and if you go behind, you receive the kick. When the Government bring forward legislations intended to benefit the masses of the country, it should be ensured that such legislations are an exception to this proverb.

While I commend the amending bill making the Custodians solely in charge of the management of general insurance business and also providing for a check on the foreign insurers from making unintended profit, I regret to say that it has become the usual practice with the Government to come before the House with half-backed measures and immediately after that, again approach the House for the acceptance of amending bills, I plead with the Government that at least measures which are in the general interest of common people should not be treated in such a manner hereafter.

With these words, I conclude.

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the various suggestions. But I wish that they sat back to hear the reply or at leas paid together attention at the time of the first speech. Had they done so many of the points which they raised or reiterated would have been cleared and their fears would have been allayed and it would not be necessary for me to reply point by point.

I appreciate their stand. Their opposition was only symbolic I think they are committed to nationalisation as such. While supporting nationalisation indirectly, they want to register their party's standpoint. Otherwise they would be failing in their duty. They have to show to their constituents and their partymen that they have voiced the stand of the party and opposed, if not to nationalisation, the Congress Party. I do appreciate their difficulty and so I would not take them very seriously. I do not think they meant the opposition to be taken seriously also.

The hon. gentleman who started the debate belongs to the CPM and he made a brilliant opening and said that this war a half-hearted measure and the Government did not show enthusiasm and sincerity. He also wanted an outright assurance. I fail to understand how any party holding the position of a responsible Government can afford to give any outright assurance without understanding all the intricacies of the problem. It is the privilege of irresponsible opposition to give outright assurances. I am not in a position to do so.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I make my position clear? I quoted from what the hon. Finance Minister himself said last year when he said that he wanted to complete the process of nationalisation as early as possible. I thought the Deputy

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Minister would have come here after having read the speech of the Finance Minister, before complaining against others about irresponsibility.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I stand corrected. The Deputy Minister had read the speech ..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I wanted a categorical assurance when such a nationalisation measure would be brought. What is the irresponsibility in this ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is not my intention to provoke. But since that was my interpretation, I shall come to it as the last point. They say this is a peacemeal and it shows the intention of the Government to go on doling out money. It is not the intention of the Government to go on doling out 33 lakhs a month Government has realised that the entire scope has expanded and there is absolutely new objective and the Government is extremely sincere so far as the commitments that were made. Hon. Member Shri Bade is a very senior member. He said, "Government will come to the Parliament when it is in difficulty. It is like a bi-cycle which has a puncture and it is only when it is punctured, it comes here." I may ask Mr. Bade ; he is a very legal minded brain I will ask him how is it that the bi-cycle gets punctured ? It is only when in use. Governernment goes on with dynamic acts of the party. It is always in movement and it feels the pulse of the people. In its true followup of the commitment the bi-cycle has been punctured. He will appreciate the enthusiasm for nationalisation. Government is working on this though it has taken a year I do concede that the year is...

SHRI R. V. BADE : There was some judgement of the High Court and therefore, you have come to this Parliament.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Apart from that, I do share the concern shown by the Member that Government has taken so long and that such a big sum of money has been given every month I would like to say for the benefit of the Hon'ble Members that this big sum is 33 lakhs per month. But it is a very complicated issue and the Government has to decide what should be the ultimate shape of the organisation—whether it should be one Corporation or whether it should be more than one Corporation. What should be the area of competition ? Whether the Bill should be for the entire country as a whole or whether it should be limited to certain areas. These are the questions which require thinking. It is not as an hon. Member said, that wisdom has just dawned on us. Wisdom has been in operation all the time. Some people may have doubted our wisdom.

A very pertinent point was raised that some companies do not have custodians. I think that is a very relevant point. I would like to make clarifications on that. In the case of only four insurers, the custodians have not been appointed. They are - the Oriental Fire and General Insurance, the Jupiter Insurance Company, the Indian Guarantee Insurance Company, the Indian Re-insurance Corporation. Of these, first three are in public sector. The companies are the subsidiaries of the LIC. Hence the previous Board of Management will continue to manage on behalf of the Government now As regards the fourth Company—the Indian Re-Insurance Corporation, its shares are all held by the other insurers and hence there is no advantage by appointing separate custodian. Here also the previous Board of Directors is managing on behalf of the Government. It is not quite necessary to appoint custodians on these four companies.

Another point is about the crop insurance. It is a very correct question I mean this is some thing which is shared by this party and that party. Be that as it may, we should expand the area of insurance so far as the crop insurance is concerned. For that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are mainly concerned with it and they are working on it. It is receiving the attention of the Government as it should rightly deserve.

There is another point which has agitated the Members most. Before I go to that there is a point about Calcutta Claims Bureau There was a representation on behalf of these people and we have met them. The Finance Minister said that we should consider it sympathetically. I am not in a position just now to say where the matter stands. But certainly we shall examine it

and will see that any commitment made by the Government is honoured.

The hon. Member said that the Government only speaks, It does not act. I do not think that. The CPI Member said that in July Session Government should bring in the Bill. I will now say that the Government is intending to bring a Bill for nationalisation within this Session. I think within this we shall have this Bill and it should be sent to the Joint Select Committee.

With these words, I feel, and the Hon'ble Members will feel, that the Government is not sleeping over it. Government is not intending to dole out the money. It is not that the Government has not kept its commitment. Government is trying to bring the Bill for nationalisation in this Session of Parliament and it will go to the Joint Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up clause-by clause consideration

As there are no amendments, I will put all the clauses to the vote of the House together. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16·15 hrs

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament Act 1954, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this a very simple measure As brought out in the Statement of Objects and reasons, the objects of this Bill is to provide two of our colleagues in this House, representing the Union Territory of Andman & Nicobar Islands and the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands the facility of one free non-transferable pass each which will entitle them to travel at any time by the highest class by steamer to and fro any part of his constituency and any other part of his constituency or the nearest port in the mainland of India. This is coterminus with the facilities already available to members under the Identity Card cum-Railway pass in terms of section 6 of the Act. Subsequent to the introductson of Bill in Lok Sabha on the 20th December 1971, a suggestion was made that the steamar pass proposed to be given to two Members should entitle them to take the spouse and a servant with them as is the case with the rail journeys. This suggestion was examined and it was agreed that this facility might be extended to the two Members. Accordingly, I have given notice of moving an amendment to the Bill. This amendment seeks to entitle the members to :

(i) one free pass for one person to accompany the Member and to travel by the lowest class by steamer and

(ii) one free non-transferable pass for the spouse to travel by the highest class by steamer to and fro the usual place of residence of the Member in his constituency and the nearest port in the mainland of India, once during every session.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Both these facilities of steamer pass for the spouse and the person to accompany the Member and similar to the facilities of railway pass available to the Members for "spouse" under the existing section 6A, which is now proposed to be re named as section 6B.

The other amendments proposd in the Bill are either consequential or verbal in nature.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Chairman, we certainly support this Bill. We should not deny to the two hon. Members representing the constituencies named in the Bill the privileges and advantages mentioned here. But while supporting that, I wonder why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should not consider as why others should be deprived of those facilities. Even those hon. Members who do not represent these constituencies should not be deprived the facility of visiting these areas which are part of India.

Similarly, there are some other areas of this country where also the hon. Members representing these constituencies are not getting this benefit. One such instance is the two constituencies of Tripura. There is no railway connection and so the railway passes do not help them at all. The only method of coming is by air to Calcutta and they find it very difficult to get facilities for that. I would request the hon. Minister to consider their case also favourably and bring forward a suitable legislation at the appropriate time.

The only other matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is this. Certainly, the Members of Parliament should have all the facilities and benefits. But we are also answerable to the people at large in this country. We find on many occasions that the sitting of the House has to be interrupted for want of quorum. The ruling party, which has got a preponderant majority, is unable to arrange even the minimum attendance for the purpose of conducting the business of the House. It seems that having obtained almost monopolistic power they have lost faith in parliamentary democracy. We find that very important matters, which are raised on the floor of the House, are not answered adequately or fully or not even answered at all. They are supposed to be dealt with by public speeches delivered at public meetings.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Is it relevant ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We must generate faith in parliamentary democracy. Certainly, Members should be given all facilities and benefits but we should not abuse the privileges that we are getting as Members of Parliament.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। इन दो मैम्बरों के पास रेलवे के पास है। उनको अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से भारत-भूमि मे आने के लिए स्टीमर का पास मिलना चाहिए, यह वाजिब बात है। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, अंडमान-निकोबार आदि द्वीप हमारे देश के भाग हैं, इसलिए पार्लियामेंट के अन्य मैम्बरों को भी वहां जाने की सहूलियत होनी चाहिए, वरन यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन होगा। शायद मिनिस्टर फ़ार पार्लियामेटरी एफ़ेयर्ज़ का ध्यान इस बात की ओर नहीं गया है। इसलिए यह उचित है कि वह अपने अन्य एमेंडमेंट्स के साथ यह एमेंडमेंट भी रखें कि पार्लियामेंट के अन्य सदस्य भी, जो उन द्वीपों में नही आते हैं, वहां जा सकें, वहां के हालात और संस्कृति आदि को देख सकें। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि उन दो मैम्बरों के पास रेलवे का पास पहले से है और अब उन्हें स्टीमर का पास भी दिया जा रहा है, जबकि बाकी सदस्यों के पास केवल रेलवे का पास है। मंत्री महोदय को एक एमेंडमेंट लाकर बाकी सदस्यों को भी यह सहूलियत देनी चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं संसद सदस्यों के वेतनों और भत्तों से सम्बन्धित संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन

करता हूं। लेकिन मैं भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार सभी सदस्यों को रेलवे से देश के हर एक भाग में जाने की सहूलियत देती है, तब कोई कारण नहीं है कि अगर कोई अण्डमान-निकोबार आदि द्वीपों में जाना चाहे, तो उसे स्टीमर से सफर करने की सुविधा न दी जाये। केवल दो सदस्यों को यह सुविधा देने का कोई औचित्य मुझे मालूम नहीं होता है। आम-तौर से सब सदस्य वहां नहीं जाना चाहेंगे, लेकिन जो जाना चाहें, उन्हें आवश्यक सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार को सभी के लिए एक कानून बनाना चाहिए और सभी सदस्यो को उन द्वीपों में जाने के लिए स्टीमर का पास दिया जाना चाहिए। हम सब सदस्यों के पास रेलवे के पास हैं, लेकिन सब देश भर मे सफर नहीं करते हैं। मै केवल पटना से वहां और यहा से पटना आता-जाता हूं और जब तक कोई मीटिंग आदि न हो, मैं कही और नही जाता हूं। मेरा कहना यह है कि मत्री महोदय अन्य सदस्यो को इस अधिकार से क्यों महरूम रख रहे हैं।

जैसा कि श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने कहा है, जो माननीय सदस्य त्रिपुरा से आते हैं, रेलवे लाइन न होने के कारण उनके लिए कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उन्हें हवाई जहाज से आने-जाने की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि इन दो सदस्यों को स्टीमर में भोजन नही दिया जायेगा। आखिर इन दो आदमियों के भोजन पर कितना खर्च होगा? यह उचित नहीं है। उन्हें भोजन जरूर दिया जाना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक को थोड़ा व्यापक बनायें, ताकि यह सब सदस्यों पर लागू हो सके।

श्री आर० डी० भंडारे (बम्बई-मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि विरोधी दल के सदस्य हमेशा ऐसे विधेयकों का विरोध करते आये हैं। लेकिन आज यह बड़े आश्चर्य और ताज्जुब की बात है कि वह इस विधेयक का समर्थन ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि अपने लिए और ज्यादा सुविधायें भी मांग रहे हैं। वे यह सुझाव भी दे रहे हैं कि उनके लिए खाने का भी कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : केवल दो सदस्यों के लिए।

श्री आर० डी० भंडारे : मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री आर० डी० बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को इतनी देर मे क्यों लाये हैं। माननीय सदस्यों को चुनाव के तुरन्त बाद यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए थी।

जैसा कि श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने कहा है, जब सदस्यों को वेतन और भत्ता मिलता है, तो उसके साथ-साथ उन पर जवाबदेही भी आती है। मैं तीसरी लोक सभा का भी सदस्य था। मैंने उस समय यह कभी नहीं देखा कि बार-बार कोरम की घटी बजती हो, सदस्यो को बार-बार हाउस में आना पडता हो और यहां तक कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी अपना काम छोड़ कर यहां आना पड़ता हो। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जवाबदेही सबकी है—हमारी भी है और सत्ता-रूढ़ दल की भी है। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर अपनी जवाबदेही को समझें।

इस बिल मे कहा गया है :

> "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as absolving the member from payment of any diet charges payable by him during such travel."

मैं समझता हूं कि यह लिखने की जरूरत नहीं थी, क्योंकि हम खाना नहीं मांगते हैं। शायद श्री राजबहादुर ने अपनी फोरसाइटिडनैस से यह व्यवस्था कर दी है कि कहीं सदस्य भोजन न मांग लें।

मैं इस बिल का पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं श्री राजबहादुर से यह दरखवास्त करना चाहता हूं कि वह विमान की सुविधा तो दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अण्डमान में, और खासतौर से लक्कादीवी में एयरोड्रोम्ज···

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसमे विमान की सुविधा नही है।

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर नही है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उनको विमान की भी सुविधा देनी चाहिए। क्योकि वहां से यहा आने मे बहुत समय लग जाता है।

सब सदस्यो ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, लेकिन मुझे हैरानी हुई कि सी० पी० आई० (माओइस्ट) के सदस्य ने हमारी पार्टी को एकाधिकारी सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी बताया है, हालाकि हमारी पार्टी विश्व में सबसे बडी प्रजातत्रीय पार्टी है।

मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the unanimous support that they have given to this measure. This is really creating a history in a way.

I also find that the hon. Members have taken this opportunity to stress the point that the new provision should not discriminated between one member and anther and that, if the two Members, one from Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and the other from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, are getting this facility, all other members should also get it. But let me tell them that these two members constitute a class by themselves. Their home constituencies lie in one island and, therefore, this facility is being provided to them. They do not have very easy means of communications. Let us imagine for ourselves how much time they have to spend in their journey. Let us also imagine that this is co-terminous, completely in line, with the facility that other members are getting on the railway.

As Regards the question of providing the same facility to other members is concerned, while I must confess that I too have every sympathy with the basu idea namely that all other members should also be in a position to visit these islands—those parts of our country—, the question is agam one of availability of finances. I am sure the members themselves must have taken this particular aspect into account ; otherwise, they would have come with some specific amendment, but none of them has done so...

MR. CHAIRMAN : All the amendments have come from you.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : They could have tabled an amendment, but they did not. As I said, it might involve a substantial amount of money ; this would have to be calculated and we would then have to approach the President for necessary recomendation On grounds of economy therefore, we may deny ourselves, for the time being, this facility. On the other hand, as the Minister of Shipping and Transport, I would like the members to visit Andamans, Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi islands, and if they do so, I will try to make all possible arrangements for them—as best as I can That will be something, though it will not be completely what they want .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Including meals ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If they come with me, I will provide meals because then we shall visit them on an official tour or inspection tour,

So far as the question of diet is concerned, this is not provided with the railway pass also. Since no diet is provided during travel by rail, so also no diet is provided during journey by steamer. It is only an additional facility to cover the sea journey ; nothing more.

I am grateful to the hon. members for the support that they have given, and I hope that the Bill will be passed.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about quorum ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : About quorum, these matters are extraneous to this (*Interruption*).

About Tripura, they are entitled to travel by air. My information is that the Tripura members can go to Agartala by air. There is no difficulty about it even in accordance with the ordinary rules...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only once when they attend the session ; not always.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If the House is of the opinion that we should seriously consider it, we will have to bring another Bill. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration,

To Clauses 2 and 3, there are no amendments. I shall put these Clauses to the vote of the House.

The Question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

Clause 4—(*Insertion of new section 6A.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up Clause 4 now. There are three amendments by the hon. Minister—Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

Amendments made :

Page 2, lines 16 and 17,—

for "one and three-fifths of the fare" *substitute*—

"one fare" (3)

Page 2, line 24,—

for "one and three-fifths of the fare" *substitute*—

"one fare" (4)

Page 2,—

after line 28, *insert*—

"(6) In addition to a free steamer pass issued to a member under sub-section (1), he shall also be entitled—

(i) to one free pass for one person to accompany the member and travel by the lowest class by steamer to and fro any part of the constituency of the member and any other part of his constituency or the nearest port in the mainland of India ; and

(ii) to one free non-transferable pass for the spouse, if any, of the member to travel by the highest class by steamer to and fro the usual place of residence of the member in his constituency and the nearest port in the mainland of India, once during every session :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as absolving the person accompanying the member or the spouse of the member from payment of any diet charges payable by such person or spouse during such travel." (5)

(Shri Raj Bahadur)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause 1. There is an amendment by Government—No. 2

[Mr. Chairman]

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1971" *substitute* "1972" (2)

(Shri Raj Bahadur)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is .

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-second', *substitute*—

"Twenty-third." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN ; The question is :

Page 2, line 1,—

for "Twenty-Second" *substitute*—

"Twenty-third" (1)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.37 hrs.

NATIONAL SERVICE BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Now we take up the next item. Mr. K. C. Pant

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to provide for the registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

This Bill was introduced in the present in the present Lok Sabha on the 5th April, 1972. It had been introduced earlier in the Fourth Lok Sabha on 26th August, 1970, but with its dissolution in December, 1970, the Bill had lapsed.

The main objective of the Bill is to ensure that engineers and doctors are made available in adequate numbers for the defence of the country and for other activities of national importance, such as, family planning programmes and health services in rural areas, construction of dams in remote and difficult areas, etc.

In the wake of the Chinese aggression, the Government formulated a Compulsory Liability Scheme whereby engineers and doctors, upto the age of 40 and 45 years respectively, in Government service or in public sector undertakings, were made liable to render service in the Armed Forces or on work relating to defence efforts anywhere in India or abroad for a period of four years. Experience has revealed that the Compulsory Liability Scheme cannot, by itself, be relied upon to provide a sufficient number of doctors and engineers for the Armed Forces of the Union or for other forms of national service. It is, therefore, considered necessary that this liability should be extended to all persons who hold recognised medical qualifications within the meaning of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Indian Medical Council Act. 1956, or a degree in Engineering or Technology, or both. It is also felt that the Scheme should cover any kind of national service which the Government may specify and that the Scheme should not be restricted in its scope to defence efforts only.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

—Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI K C. PANT : As I was saying, this will have the advantage of widening the base of recruitment to the Armed Forces of the Union and will also help in ensuring that doctors or engineers required for other activities of national importance in civilian departments become available.

When the Bill was introduced in this House, some of the hon. Members had objected to it on the ground that this Bill is out of place in a situation where there is a surplus of engineers and an adequate availability of doctors. I would like to reiterate here that in spite of the fact that over 19,000 graduate engineers are seeking jobs at present, the Ministry of Defence are finding it difficult to recruit engineer in adequate numbers for defence purposes. Similarly, the vitally important programme of extending health and family planning services adequately to the rural areas has been affected because of the considerable shortage of doctors in the primary health centres. As on 30th June 1971, out of 5,127 primary health centres in the country, 175 had no doctor whatsover ; 2810 centres had only one doctors against the normal sanctioned strength of two doctors. Even in the foreseeable future, difficulties in attracting a sufficient number of doctors to Government service in rural areas are likely to persist. This shortage has occurred in a pattern where one primary health centre caters to 80,000 to 1,00,000 population. The shortage would be further aggravated when the number of primary health centres is increased to ensure a more intensive coverage. The hon. Members are aware that owing to the unwillingness of doctors in some cases to go to rural areas and their tendency to stick to towns, the medical and health cover that we have been able to provide to rural areas is still very thin. There also exist disparities as between different States. For example, the doctor-population ratio for Himachal Pradesh is 13,008 ; Jammu and Kashmir, 9850 ; and Nagaland, 9545, as against 5200 for the country. As this honourable House is aware, steps are being taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for stepping up the overall availability of the doctors, but in the light of experience it seems imperative that in order to ensure adequate provision of medical and health and family planning facilities in rural areas and to remove disparities, the element of compulsion should be brought in.

Sir, I shall now deal with the salient features of the Bill.

The aim of the Bill is to ensure that suitably qualified engineers and doctors are secured for activities which are important from the national point of view. National service as defined in Cl 2 of the Bill includes not only service with the Armed Forces but any service which is likely to assist the defence of India and civil defence or the efficient conduct of military operations and inculdes such social service as the Central Government may by notification specify in this behalf.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to restrict the period for which qualified persons may be called up for rendering national service to a period not exceeding four years. The liability of a qualified person to be called up for national service shall normally come to an end on his attaining the age of thirty years.

The Bill seeks to provide for compulsory registration of persons liable to perform national service. At the time of registration, the choice of the registrants between the Army, Navy or Air Force will also be noted, if indicated. Those who are serving in the Armed Forces or Reserve shall not be called up. The The persons called up for national service would receive such training as may be necessary.

The Bill also provides for payment to persons called up for rendering national service of remuneration at a scale which is not less favourable than the remuneration admissible to similarly placed Government employees.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

The Bill provides that those who return after completion of their period of national service shall be reinstated by their former employers in their previous occupations on terms and conditions which are not less favourable to them that those to which they were entitled before they were called up for national service. It is also provided that in case of any dispute regarding reinstatement, the matter will be referred to the National Service (Hardship) Committee for decision which shall be binding. Safeguards are also provided to ensure that persons reinstated are continued in service after reinstatement.

There is no provision for exempting any category of people from the liability for national service. However, the person called up for national service can apply to the National Service (Hardship) Committee for postponement of his call-up on grounds that exceptional hardship would result if he is drafted for the national service.

The Bill provides that the Government may require any employer to release any qualified person for employment in national service within a specified period.

The Bill also contains provisions for penalties for offences indicated in the Bill.

The Bill also provides for appeals to High Court over the orders of National Service (Hardship) Committee. But such appeals have to be certified by the National Committee as involving substantial questions of law. The Bill also imposes certain obligations upon universities, educational institutions, District Magistrates and State Governments to provide information about qualified persons liable for national service.

Under the Bill, the Government is required to register and enlist qualified persons and other items of work connected therewith will be done through the agency of employment exchanges and a headquarters establishment would be set up to consolidate registration particulars and act on indents, issue various notifications and notices, etc.

The Bill also provides for constitution of a National Service (Hardship) Committee which will decide on applications for postponement of national service and enforce reinstatement of an employee after completion of the national service. The Committee shall consist of three members of whom the Chairman will be a person who is, has been or is qualified to be a judge of a High Court.

The expenditure on account of the staff together with incidential expenses, will be about Rs. 5,57,000 per year.

Clause 36 of the Bill gives power to the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of rhe Bill. The matters in respect of which such rules may be made relate to the principles governing the calling up of persons for national service, form and contents of the National Service Register and the Certificate of Registration, priorities in accordance with which qualified persons may be enlisted for national service, scales of travelling allowances required to be paid, etc.

Clause 37 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make regulations. The power of making regulations is confined to making provision for the examination of physical and mental fitness of qualified persons subject to registration, determination of the categories to which the persons who have been examined should be placed and specification of the principles to be applied and the circumstances to the considered by the National Service (Hardship) Committee while hearing an application for the grant of postponement certificate.

The matter in respect of which any rule or regulation may be made are matters of detail or of procedure within the scope of the general provisions and guiding principles of the Act and it is not possible to provide for them in the Act. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

I do hope that I have been able to explain to the satisfaction of the Members of this House the purpose and scope of this Bill. May I add that besides ensuring adequate supply of doctors and engineers for the defence of the country and for national development, the proposed legislation also can help to keep the country in a state of preparedness as far as the need of these two specialised categories of manpower in any emergency is concerned ? With the data that will be available consequent on registration, it should be possible to call up doctors and graduate engineers at short

notice. The powers conferred by the Bill may also help in removing disparities in respect of availability of engineers and doctors in different regions of the country.

The period of service is restricted to only four years. The hon. Members will agree with me that the country does expect that our young engineers and doctors on whose training and education considerable expenditure has been incurred from the State Exchequer, are available for service when the national security and national development so demand.

It is concerned that in the course of implementation of a legislation of this nature, we are bound to come across some persons to whom hardship would be caused if they were made to join duty in pursuance of the enlistment notice. The Bill makes a special provision for consideration of all such cases. As I have said earlier, the Bill requires the Central Government to constitute a National Service (Hardship) Committee. It also empowers the Government to set up Regional National Service (Hardship) Committees for such regions as it may think fit. The constitution of these Hardship Committees will be such as will inspire confidence and will ensure that all hard cases are decided in an objective manner.

I hope, the House will welcome this Bill and accord its approval to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith, tbe taken into consideration."

Shri Pandey.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रीय सेवा विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसके सम्बन्ध में जो कहा, उससे कुछ बातें तो स्पष्ट हुई है, लेकिन कुछ बातें अभी भी अस्पष्ट-सी लगती हैं। इसी प्रकार का अधिनियम यूनाइटेड किंगडम में भी है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसी को आधार मानकर यह बिल यहां लाने की चेष्टा की गई है। यह ठीक है कि यदि राष्ट्रीय सेवाओं के लिए इन्जीनियर्स की आवश्यकता हो, डाक्टर्स की आवश्यकता हो, तो उनकी सेवाओं को प्राप्त करना चाहिए। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। लेकिन सरकार को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि आखिर इतने सारे जो प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्स है, सैंकड़ों की संख्या में, जिनमें आज तक डाक्टर्स नहीं गये। हजारों की संख्या में ऐसे हैल्थ सैंटर है जहां केवल एक डाक्टर है। उन कारणों को खोजने की चेष्टा करेंगे जिससे पता चल सके कि आखिर डाक्टर्स प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर्स में जाना पसंद क्यों नहीं करते ? दूरस्थ गांवों में या उन इलाकों में जहां आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र है वहां जाकर वे सेवा करना पसंद नहीं करते और शहरों में ही रहना पसंद करते है। क्या आपकी सेवा शर्तों में कई इस प्रकार की खामियां है या कुछ इस प्रकार के कारण है जिनकी वजह से उन सेवाओं के प्रति आकर्षित न हो करके वहां जाना पसंद नहीं करते इस सम्बन्ध में 70-71 की स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि कई क्षेत्रों में डाक्टर जाना पसंद नहीं करते। बार-बार अप्वाइंटमेंट देने के बाद भी वहां जाना पसंद नहीं करते है। हो सकता है कि इसके पीछे जो कारण है उनमें डाक्टर्स की पारिवारिक कठिनाइयां हो और जो डाक्टर विवाहित होते है उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का न होना हो। साथ-साथ जो प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर है वे ऐसे दूरस्थ गांवों में है जहां लगातार 6-8 महीने तक सड़कों का सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता। हो सकता है कि वे स्थान इतने अनकनेक्टेड हों कि डाक्टर वहां जाकर सेवा करना उचित नहीं समझते या कठिनाईबाधक हों। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस अवसर पर जो यह सरकार विधेयक लाई है तो उन परिस्थितियों को भी देखने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए जिसके कारण डाक्टरों को आज गांवों के अन्दर जाकर उत्साहपूर्वक और रुचिपूर्वक काम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन हो, फिर चाहे वह फैमिली प्लानिंग का काम हो या उससे हटकर कोई दूसरा काम हो, अस्पताल का काम हो, वहां पर जाकर वह काम करना चाहें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार के लिए बड़ी अच्छी

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे]

बात होगी और इस बिल का सही माने में उपयोग हो सकेगा।

इंजीनियर्स के बारे मे कई बार कहा गया कि हजारों की तादाद में वे बेकार हैं। डाक्टरों के बारे में भी कहा जाता है कि वे बेकार हैं। कुछ स्टेट्स मे इंजीनियर्स को बेकारी भत्ता भी दिया जाता है। दूसरी तरफ यह विधेयक लाकर आप उन पर कम्पल्शन लाना चाहते हैं कि इतने समय के लिए सेवा करनी पड़ेगी, चार वर्ष की सेवा अथवा तीस वर्ष तक की उम्र के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। आप इस प्रकार से कम्पल्सन लाकर उनकी सेवायें प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, फिर वह देश की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध मे हो या और किसी राष्ट्रीय हित के सम्बन्ध में हो इससे कोई इनकार भी नहीं कर सकता है यदि आप इस प्रकार का कम्पल्सन लाते है, यह न भी हो तो भी जब देश की रक्षा के लिए आवश्यकता होती है तो डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स और दूसरे लोगों ने आगे बढ़कर अपनी सेवायें देने का प्रयत्न किया हैं, अपनी सेवायें दी हैं लेकिन परिस्थिति इस प्रकार की है सम्भवतः आर्मी, नेवी और एयर फोर्स मे जहां पर डाक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स की आवश्यकता है वहां पर उपयुक्त संख्या में इंजीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स नही मिलते और इसीलिए आपको नेशनल सर्विसेज बिल लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है और इस बिल के द्वारा आप उनकी सेवायें प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। बिल में कहा गया है यदि कोई जाना न चाहे, उसके कोई कारण हों तो उसको देखने के लिए कमेटी बनाई जायेगी जो कि देखेगी कि कौस-से ऐसे कारण है जिनकी वजह से उसको छोड़ा जा सकता है या नहीं। इसके अन्दर वह व्यवस्था जरूर हैं। लेकिन साथ ही यह बात भी भी जरूर है कि उसे सारा विवरण देना पड़ेगा कि क्यों नहीं जाना चाहता है। और इस विवरण को पाने के बाद यदि उसको ऐग्जेम्पशन मिलता है तो वह छोड़ा जा सकता है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां क्यों नही पैदा करते जिससे स्वेच्छा से वह इन सर्विसेज में आने को तैयार हों।

आप 30 वर्ष की आयु तक के लिए उसकी सर्विसेज लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मुझे इस बिल में यह कहीं नहीं दिखाई दिया कि यदि 30 वर्ष की आयु के बाद वह ओवरसेज हो गया अथवा चार वर्ष पूरे होने के बाद यदि वह बाहर सर्विस में जाता है और ओवरऐज होने के कारण उसको बाहर नौकरी नही मिलती है तो क्या सरकार कोई इस प्रकार की गारन्टी भी देगी कि यदि वह ओवरएज हो जाता है चार वर्ष के बाद तो उसे आप दूसरा ऐमप्लायमेट देंगे? उसकी नियुक्ति के आधार बने रहेंगे? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह नेशनल सर्विस करने के बाद बाहर बेकार घूमता फिरे। इस प्रकार की इस बिल में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसी कोई गारन्टी नहीं है जिससे उसको बाहर कोई नौकरी मिल सके।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा, नेशनल सर्विस बिल के बारे में आपने बताया कि कौन-कौन-सी नेशनल सर्विस होगी। किस-किसको घोषित करेंगे कि कौन-से ऐसे कार्य होंगे जो राष्ट्रीय हित के होगे, वह आप नोटिफ़िकेशन के जरिये प्रकाशित करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां आपने आर्मी, नेवी और एयरफोर्स की बात बतायी, इनके अलावा कुछ सर्विसेज के नाम और बता दिये होते कि ऐसे कौन-से कार्य हो सकते है जो राष्ट्रीय सेवा के अन्दर आ सकते है ताकि जिसकी आप सर्विस प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वह भी जान सके कि इस सेवा के लिए उसको लिया जा रहा है, और इसके अन्दर काम करने में उसको प्रसन्नता होगी।

मैं इस विधेयक की भावना से सहमत होते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि वह यह बतायें कि जो नेशनल सर्विस में आने वाले हैं उनकी आगे की सर्विस की क्या गारन्टी होगी? दूसरे यह कि यदि किन्हीं परिस्थितियों से कोई न जाना चाहे तो नेशनल हार्डशिप कमेटी होगी और उसकी उचित सुनवाई के लिए समय दिया जायगा, और यदि कोई बीच में छोड़ना चाहे तो वह किन ग्राउन्ड्स पर छोड़ सकता है—मैडिकल ग्राउन्ड्स पर या अन्य किन ग्राउन्ड्स

पर—ताकि वह अपनी कठिनाई को हल कर सके। इन बातों पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे ताकि यह अनुभव न हो कि जबरन कोई कार्य थोपा जा रहा है। और जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा है कि आप इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां क्यों नहीं पैदा करते जिससे दूर के इलाकों में, पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों मे जाकर लोग स्वेच्छा से काम करें? फिर चाहे वह डाक्टर्स हों या इन्जीनियर्स हों, या दूसरे लोग हों जिनकी सेवायें आप प्राप्त करना चाहते है वे जाकर काम कर सकें। इसके लिए आप उनकी सेवा की ऐसी शर्तें बनाये जिससे लोग राजी से जायें, उन्हें अधिक वेतनमान दें ताकि वे दूर के इलाकों में जा सकें जहां अभी लोग नहीं जाना चाहते। अभी हालत यह है कि पिछड़ी और आदिवासी इलाकों में आपके प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्स की इमारत खड़ी है, दवाइयां भी हैं, वेहिकिल्स भी हैं, लेकिन डाक्टर्स नहीं हैं। तो आप क्यों नहीं ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा करते जिससे डाक्टर वहां जाकर काम कर सकें और हजारों की संख्या में प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्स बने हुए हैं उनसे वहां के लोगों को लाभ मिल सके। इसी प्रकार इन्जीनियर्स और दूसरे लोग, जिनकी आप सेवायें प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, उनकी सेवाओं का लाभ देश को मिल सके और देश उनकी सेवाओं से लाभान्वित हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस विधेयक की भावनाओं से सहमत होते हुए मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मैंने जो निवेदन किया है उस पर वह अवश्य विचार करेंगे।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझनू) : मान्यवर, नेशनल सर्विस बिल, 1972 के सम्बन्ध में जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ आशंकायें इसके सम्बन्ध में पहले भी उठी थीं, उनका निराकरण करने की कोशिश की गयी, लेकिन साधारण आदमी के दिमाग में वह बातें नहीं बैठतीं। कहा गया है कि 175 ऐसे प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्स हैं जहां डाक्टर नहीं हैं। हो सकता है कि इससे भी अधिक हों। लेकिन देखना यह चाहिए कि क्या इस बिल के न होने के कारण डाक्टर्स उन हैल्थ सैन्टर्स में नहीं हैं? या हमारे डाक्टर्स को भेजने की जो पौलिसी है या उसमें कोई कमी है जिसकी वजह से डाक्टर वहां नहीं गये?

आज जितनी भी सरलप्लेसेज हैं वहां नये-नये डाक्टरों को भेजा जाता है और जो ऐक्सपीरिएन्स्ड डाक्टर है वे अपना एक तरह का ग्रुप बनाये हुए बैठे हैं और वह अपनी जगह से कहीं नही जाना चाहते। हमारी सरकार की डिफेक्टिव पौलिसी है जिसकी वजह से डाक्टर नहीं जाते हैं। वरना कोई कारण नहीं है कि सरप्लस डाक्टर्स होते हुए भी आज उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। दूसरी तरफ सरकार कहती है कि डिस्पैंसरी में डाक्टर्स नही हैं। इसमें भी चेन्ज करना पड़ेगा। जो रूरल एरियाज हैं, जहां पर बिल्कुल अशिक्षित लोग हैं, खुद बीमारियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं समझते हैं वहां अगर आप नये-नये डाक्टरों को भेजते हैं तो आप उन गरीब लोगो के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं। इसलिए आपको अपनी बेसिक पौलिसी को चेन्ज करना चाहिए। वहां पर एक्सपीरिएन्स्ड डाक्टर्स को, जिनकी दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह साल की सर्विस हो गई है, उनको भेजना चाहिए। हिल एरियाज मे, चाहे वह आदिवासी एरिया हों या दूसरे एरियाज हों वहा भी ऐसे डाक्टरों को भेजना चाहिए जो काफी अनुभवी हों। लेकिन हम वहां पर नये-नये बच्चों को भेजना चाहते है। अगर ऐसे लोगों से वहां पर गरीब लोगों का कुछ अहित हो जाये तो वहां पर उनको बचाने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर सरकार विचार करे।

17 hrs.

इस बिल से अगर वहां पर डाक्टर लोग जा सकें, तो मैं इसका स्वागत करूंगा, लेकिन इससे वहां पर कोई भी डाक्टर जाने वाला नहीं है। इस बिल की प्रावधानों को देखने से पता चलता है कि मानो हमारे यहां टैकनिकल और अनुभवी लोगों की कोई कमी नहीं है। हमारे यहां डाक्टर्स और इन्जीनियर्स की कोई कमी नहीं है, उनका बाहुल्य है। लेकिन वह चाहते हैं कि उनकी

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

सर्विस की सिक्योरिटी हो, एम्प्लायमेंट की सिक्योरिटी हो। आपने तो केवल एक सिक्योरिटी उनको दे रक्खी है कि अगर उनके रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने मे कोई खामी है, बिल के प्रावधानों की पूर्ति करने मे कोई खामी है तो हम उसे सजा जरूर देगे। नौकरी दे या न दें, लेकिन सजा जरूर देगे।

आपने इस बिल मे प्रावधान किया है कि जो भी आदमी अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन नही करायेगा उसको तीन साल तक के कारावास का दण्ड दिया जा सकता है और जुर्माना भी किया जा सकता हे। लेकिन आज इसकी आवश्यकता नही है। आपके पास सैकडो डाक्टर्स और इन्जीनियर्स है। लेकिन जो भी इन प्रावधानों को नही मानेगा उसको आप सजा देगे। इस बिल को पढ़ने से जो हमारे देश की हालत को जानते नही है उनको ऐसा आभास होता है कि डाक्टर्स और इन्जीनियर्स की कमी है और जैसा मत्री महोदय ने कहा, डाक्टर्स देहातो मे ज्यादा नही जाते है। मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार अपनी बेसिक पौलिसी को चेन्ज करे।

इस बिल के द्वारा पाच लाख रुपये खर्च के बढने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। अवश्य खर्च बढेगा और उसको बढ़ना चाहिए। यदि हम इन्जीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स को सर्विस दे सकें तो खर्च बढ़ना कोई बुरी बात नही है। यह बिल इन लोगों के लिए हार्डशिप पैदा कर रहा है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि वह इन प्राविजनों पर थोडा-सा सोचे और उनको ठीक ढग से बनाये।

जिन लोगों को आप मैडिकल एग्जामिनेशन या इटरव्यू के लिए बुलायेंगे उनके लिए आपने क्लाज 13 और 14 में लिखा है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जिनको बुलाती है उन्हे अलाउंस दे सकती है। आपने उसको जरूरी नही रक्खा है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आप किसी आदमी को सर्विस में ले ही लें, लेकिन यह प्रावधान रक्खा है कि 'मे शिल'। आपने डिस्क्रेशन कर दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इसमें 'मैं' की जगह 'शल' होना चाहिए। जिसको आप मैडिकल एग्जामिनेशन के लिए बुलायें उसको आपको अलाउंस देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही आपने इसमे जो पेनल क्लाज रक्खा है उसमे भी डिफेक्ट है। क्लाज 25 (बी) मे यह है :

"he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees."

इस प्रकार का प्रावधान आज की हालत मे हमको हार्डशिप लगता है। यदि कोई आवश्यकता हो, कंट्री को आवश्यकता हो, एसेन्शल सर्विसेज के लिए आवश्यकता हो तो आप इससे भी अधिक सजा दे सकते है, लेकिन आज के हालात मे अगर आप इस प्रकार का प्रावधान रक्खेगे तो डाक्टर्स और इन्जीनियर्स के मन मे दूसरी प्रकार की भावना होगी। मैं मत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहू गा कि आप इन प्रावधानो को थोडा नर्म करें, और आज के हालात के अनुसार उनको बनाये। हो सकता है कि पाच दस सालो के बाद हमारी एकानमी बढ जाये, डाक्टर्स और इन्जीनियर्स को खपाने की पावर बढ जाये, तब इस चीज की आवश्यकता पड सकती है। मैं तो कहूगा कि जब भी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमने डाक्टर्स, इन्जीनियर्स, सिपाहियो या किसी भी कटेगरी का आह्वान किया है तो पाया है कि जहां दस आदमियों की आवश्यकता है वहा हजारों लोग लाइन मे खड़े हुए हैं। जो प्रावधान आपने रखा है उसका अवसर अभी नहीं आया है। जो भी इस बिल के प्रावधानो को पढ़ता है उसके मन में शंका होती है, खासतौर से उन लोगों के मन में जो स्वेच्छा से सामने आते है। उनकी भावना को इससे ठेस लगती है। इस बिल के प्रावधान आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अच्छे हो सकते हैं लेकिन आज के हालात में शायद नहीं हो सकते।

इतना होते हुए भी मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो इसमें हार्डशिप है उसकी ओर सरकार ध्यान दें और उसको थोड़ा-सा रिलैक्स करे।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I generally support the objectives behind this Bill. During emergencies or to achieve some social objectives, it may be necessary to have a cadre of eligible persons such as doctors and engineers whose services could be called upon.

This is a peculiar state of affairs in this country. There are unemployed doctors and engineers. Yet law has to be made for obtaining their services to carry out or implement various social welfare schemes and render military service. That shows that there is a bottleneck somewhere, as a result of which unemployed doctors and engineers have not been coming forward in sufficient numbers for the purpose of rendering service for the country. No easy solution could be found. During the last 25 years, the situation has not developed in which these technical people could come forward and spread out to the villages, and render service in primary medical centres where there is more need for their services than in the cities. It has to be looked into ; why there has been this disincentive for doctors and engineers. However, since this Bill has come before the House we are supporting the objective behind the Bill.

It is now late for giving amendments; perhaps they would not be considered. So, I want to make some suggestions about the provisions of the Bill. I shall first refer to the definition of 'national service' in the Bill. I agree with Dr. Pandey that it would have been better if there had been a fuller definition of national service.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons some of the things had been mentioned such as construction of dams in remote and difficult areas, family planning programme and health services in rural areas, etc. There is no reason why these objectives could not be given in the definition clause itself ? Why should it be left to the rule making authority. That would have made this Bill self-justifying and it would have attracted probably the attention of the unemployed people much more.

Clause 7(2) on page 4 says that every qualified person enlisted for any national service shall be bound to serve in any position or post to which he is appointed ..Such posts should be commensurate with the educational qualifications and experience of the persons whose services are to be utilised. If you appoint a doctor or engineer to any and every post, it will not be conducive to get the best out of such qualified persons, and there should be a tendency to avoid enlistment by these persons although they may be unemployed.

The proviso to clause 15 says "Provided that such payments shall be on scales not less favourable than those admissible to persons of like qualifications, experience and length of service in similar positions under the Government." It shows that the Government are bound to pay the same emoluments which their employees are getting.

But, Sir, there is one suggestion which I wish to make for the Minister's consideration *viz.* ; should we not make it specific that those qualified persons who are enlisted, who are already employed, should not be given any emoluments which would be less favourable than what they are getting under private employment. If the enlisted persons find that they will be given much lesser salary and their service conditions would be much worse, there will again be tendency to avoid enlistment and it will frustrate and defeat the purpose of this Act.

Clause 23(7), at page 14, provides that if an enlisted person has rendered service for the period mentioned, then he can go back to his old employer and he should be given such terms and conditions to which he would have been entitled had he continued in that employment. Sir, my suggestion for the Minister's kind consideration is that it should be made clear that those persons who go back after 4 years of service to the country should not lose the position they were occupying at the time of enlistment. They should be ensured promotion, the scale of pay, increased allowances, which they otherwise would have got had they continued under private employment. This would be inducive for those persons who certainly would not like to be in worse position after they go back to their old employer after serving for four years, giving four years of life, to the country.

I would also request the hon. Minister to frame regulations and rules to the effect that amongst the enlisted persons those who are

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

unemployed for job under this National Service Scheme.

The last provision to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Members of this House is with regard to the provision for appeal. Clause 20, sub-clauses 2 & 3 provide for filing an appeal against the decision of the National Service Hardship Committee. Sir, the object of this provision in the Bill will really be frustrated because an appeal will be permitted only in a case which involves a substantial question of law. But Section 19 makes it clear that enquiry by the National Service Hardship Committee would be only with regard to finding out whether an exceptional hardship would ensue if a qualified person was called for national service. That would essentially be a question of fact I cannot imagine how a question of law would be envolved in a case where the enquiry would be an objective enquiry based on a particular state of facts so far as the qualified person is concerned. Therefore, the provision will be instructions and can hardly be taken recourse to. I cannot imagine how a substantial question of law would arise in a case of enquiry on facts. Therefore, when the objective is to provide for an appeal to the High Court concerned, the provision should not be made as it would be a wholly useless because no recourse can be taken to it.

I would like to make one submission, before I conclude, to the Hon'ble Minister Incharge on the Bill *viz.*, if some sort of assurance could be given by means of framing rules or by incorporating suitable provision in the Bill itself. It may be that it is very difficult to give a definite assurance that all the enlisted persons who complete the period of national service will be given definite opportunity of employment under the government. It might be difficult to give all of them, though they would be a desirable state of affairs, but at least some provision should be made, or some indication should be given to those persons who get themselves enlisted for national service, that after their period of service is over, their case would be most favourably considered by the government for employment in some other department where they can be usefully employed. After all, this country does not like to see that these doctors and engineers should be unemployed even for a day. It is a shame on the entire system that we have to bring about such a legislation when there are thousands and thousands of doctors and engineers who remain unemployed, yet we cannot attract their services for the purpose of the country, because adequate inducement is not given to them. The service conditions are not adequate and proper which will make them give the best for the country. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, सेवा का आधार प्रेम और त्याग है और मैंने आज देखा कि कानून भी इस प्रकार का बनाया जाता है कि सेवाएं जबर्दस्ती ली जायें। इस प्रकार का कानून नहीं बन सकता। आप देश की रक्षा या हिफाजत के लिए कानून बनाते है, 56 करोड़ की जनसंख्या मे जहा देश मे हजारों डाक्टर और इन्जीनियर मौजूद है और बेकार है, वहां आपको इस तरह का कानून लाने की आवश्यकता पड रही है। तो आपकी शिक्षा मे जरूर कोई ऐसी कमी है, उससे राष्ट्र का चरित्र नहीं बन रहा है, इसलिए आपको ऐसा कानून लाना पडता है। लेकिन कानून लाने से कोई लाभ नही हो सकता है। लोग समझते है कि इस प्रकार का कानून जिससे हम सेवाओं को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं डाक्टर्स और इन्जीनियर्स की, लाने मे काम चल जायगा। मेरे ख्याल से यह संभव नहीं है। इससे देश की सच्ची सेवा करने वाले लोग नहीं मिल सकते। आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान का हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि पर चार बार हमला हुआ और चीन का हुआ। तो इस देश के लिए इस प्रकार का कानून लाना जिससे कि हमारे अन्दर देश सेवा की भावना कम हो और जबर्दस्ती कानून के जरिए से उन लोगों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करें, मैं समझता हूं गलत है। देश की रक्षा के मामले में ऐसे लोग जो देश के लिए सेवा देना नहीं चाहते हैं और आप कानून के जरिए उनसे सेवा लेना चाहते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं इस प्रकार की भक्ति और प्रेम अगर उनमें पैदा नहीं है तो यह सेवाएं आपकी फलीभूत नहीं हो सकती हैं।

इस कानून की जो मंशा है उसमें आप डाक्टर्स को गावों में भेजना चाहते हैं। उसके लिए आज-

कल की शिक्षा पद्धति मे कोई ऐसा सुधार हो जिससे कि डाक्टर खुद यह पसंद करें या उनको इस प्रकार का अट्रैक्शन हो कि वह खुद जा करके गावों की सेवा करना या गांवो मे रहकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करना अच्छा समझें, तो यह चीज हो सकती है। लेकिन इस प्रकार का जो कानून बनाते है कि हम जबर्दस्ती इन्जीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स को देश की सेवा के लिए या गावो की सेवा के लिए प्राप्त करना चाहते है, वह किसी प्रकार ठीक नही हो सकता है। कानून तब बनता है जब समाज मे कोई अपराध पैदा हो या समाज को आवश्यकता हो। लेकिन यह कानून इसलिए बनाना कि आपको लड़ाई के समय मे नही मिले, यह कैसे सही हो सकता है? अगर आप अच्छी तनख्वाह देते है और लोगो मे यह भावना है कि हम देश के लिए काम करना चाहते है तो यह काम हो सकता है। लेकिन आप यह कानून इसलिए बनाएं कि हम उनसे मजदूरी कराएं, मै समझता हूं कि मजदूरी का बदला तनख्वाह नही है, मजदूरी का बदला प्रेम है। अगर देश मे इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा हो और जो इस प्रकार का काम करने वाले है उनकी आवाज मे ताकत न हो तो ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता नही है। लेकिन यह किस प्रकार का कानून बनाया जाता है कि जो इन्जीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स है उनको जबर्दस्ती गावो मे भेजा जायेगा? जब तक आपकी आवाज मे या जो अगुवा है उनकी आवाज मे कोई ताकत न हो, और यह भावना न हो तब तक इस कानून से कुछ नही होगा। इस प्रकार के कानूनों मे कोई मौलिक विचार नही है। यह कोई मौलिक उपज नही है। इस प्रकार से यह चीज चालीस लड़ाई के समय शुरू हुई, उस समय कुछ डाक्टर्स नही मिले, इसलिए कानून बनाने की जरूरत पैदा हुई। आज आप गांवो मे डाक्टर्स को भेजना चाहते है, मै समझता हूं कि हजारो, लाखो ऐसे डाक्टर्स हैं, जो रिटायर्ड हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि गांव में जायें, वे अपनी रिटायर्ड लाइफ ऐसी जगह गुजारना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप कानून के दायरे में ऐसे बन्धे हुए है कि जो रिटायर्ड डाक्टर्स है, जिनमे सेवा की भावना है, जो ग्रामीणों की सेवा करना चाहते है, गाव मे रहना पसन्द करते हैं, लेकिन आप उनसे काम नही लेना चाहते हैं। उनके बजाय जो लड़के कालिजो से निकलते है, जो शहरो मे रहे है, जिन्हे गांवों का अनुभव नहीं है, जो गाव की सस्कृति से मेल नहीं खाते, उनको आप वहां जबर्दस्ती भेजना चाहते है, मै समझता हूँ कि उनकी सेवा से गाव वाले लाभ नही उठा सकेंगे। गावों में भेजना है तो रिटायर्ड डाक्टर्स को भेजिये, जो शहरी जीवन से थक जाते हैं, उनको वहां भेज सकते है।

इस कानून मे आपने प्रावीजन किया है कि एक कमेटी निर्णय करेगी। क्या निर्णय करेगी? आप जाना चाहते है या नही जाना चाहते है— क्या यह निर्णय करेगी? देश की रक्षा के मामले में, सेवाओ के मामले में कानून की जबर्दस्ती काम नही कर सकती। सेवा मन से होती है, अन्दर से होती है, लेकिन सेवा की भावना को भी आप कानून के जरिए जबर्दस्ती लादना चाहते हैं। आप गृह मंत्री है, इसलिए सेवा को भी जबर्दस्ती थोपना चाहते हैं— इस तरह से काम नही चल सकता है। किराये के लोग काम नही करते, आप उनको प्रोत्साहित कीजिये, ऐसा मार्ग बतलाइये जिसमे आगे आनेवाले लोग आपकी आवाज पर हजारो की संख्या मे आगे आये। अगर कानून बनाकर आप समझते हैं कि डाक्टर्स आगे आयेंगे, मै समझता हूं कि इस कानून की आवश्यकता ही नही है। लम्बे-चौड़े कानून बना दिये जाते हैं— मै आपसे पूछता हू कि अब तक के इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन का क्या नतीजा रहा है, आपने कितने डाक्टर्स की सेवायें अब तक ग्रहण की, कितने डाक्टर्स अब तक प्राप्त कर लिये। डाक्टर तो मन से सेवा दे सकता है, अगर उसके मन को जीता जाय तब उसका लाभ होगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि आप एजूकेशन में परिवर्तन करें, करीकुलम मे परिवर्तन करें, जो पढ़कर निकलेगा उसको इतने समय तक गांव में सेवा करनी होगी। लेकिन इस प्रकार का कानून मुझे तो ठीक नहीं लगता है। आप देश सेवा का नाम लेकर कानून बनाना चाहते हैं, मेरे ख्याल में यह कानून आवश्यक नही है, अनावश्यक है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति जी, जहां तक इस विधेयक का सवाल है, मैं इसके उद्देश्यों से और विधेयक की मुख्य धाराओं के सहमत हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश के लिए यह आवश्यक भी है। सुरक्षा के अलावा अन्य मामलों का जो समावेश इसमें किया गया है, वह भी आवश्यक है।

अभी हमारे मित्र कह रहे थे कि कानून में जबरन कुछ करवाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, इसके बिना तो कोई कानून होता ही नहीं ''

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सेवा को आधार लीजिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा मनुस्मृति से लेकर आज तक कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बना, जिसमें मजबूर करने की बात नहीं रही हो। जब तक कोई भी राज्य रहेगा, उसमें कानून बनेगा तो मजबूर करने की बात तो उसमें होगी ही, उस के बिना तो कानून बनता ही नहीं। इसलिए हर कानून की तरह इस कानून में भी कुछ मजबूर करने की बात है और वह सही है, इसकी आवश्यकता भी है।

यह भी हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में बहुत से इलाके ऐसे पिछड़े हुए हैं जहां लोग जाना नहीं चाहते, कोई तबादला होता है तो पैरवी का अम्बार लग जाता है, संसद सदस्य भी मजबूरन दौड़ने लगते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह एक आवश्यक विधेयक है।

परन्तु कुछ धाराओं के सम्बन्ध में, सभापति जी, मेरा आग्रह है कि कुछ स्पष्टीकरण की जरूरत है। जैसे बेकारी का सवाल हमारे यहां है और वह इस विधेयक के दायरे की बात है। हमारे यहां जितने डाक्टर्स हैं, इन्जीनियर्स हैं, लेकिन जब तक यहां पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है, पूंजीवादी राजसत्ता यहां पर है, तब तक यह रोग कुछ दिन तक रहेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर कोई फौरन रजिस्ट्रेशन के बाद चार साल देने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है, आप ले नहीं रहे हैं और इसमें अगर वह चार छ साल बेकार रह जाता है और उसके बाद अगर आप लेते हैं तो इस माने में यह कुछ बेतुका सा लगता है। तो क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है इस विधेयक में कि अपने को जो कोई व्यक्ति अर्पण कर दे, पहले तो हम उसकी सेवाओं को स्वीकार करें और अगर राज्य की ओर से स्वीकार करना सम्भव न हो तभी उसकी मनाही की जाए। मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि आप देखें इसमें कहां तक इसकी गुंजाइश हो सकती है।

एक और बात उद्देश्यों में है :

> ". his former employer shall be under an obligation to reinstate him in his former employment on terms and conditions which are not less favourable to him that those to which he was entitled before he was called up for national service "

जिस स्थिति में वह था चार साल बाद उसी स्थिति में आप उसको भेजते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप करें कि चार साल की अवधि जो बीती है, उन चार सालों में सेवा करने पर वहां उसकी जो स्थिति होती उसी स्थिति में उसको वापिस भेजा जाए। उनकी इन चार सालों की सीनियारिटी खत्म न हो जाये बल्कि उसको जोड़ा जाए। मैं यही चाहता हूं इस अवधि में जहां भी वह काम करता है वहां सीनियारिटी के मामले में और सेवा की शर्तों के मामले में उसको पूरा लाभ मिले।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं जो कि बहुत आवश्यक है और शायद वह इस विधेयक में छूट गई है। एक तरफ तो बड़े पैमाने पर बेकारी है और दूसरी तरफ कुछ डाक्टर्स खासकर ऐसे हैं जो कि प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस के मामले में लुटेरों के अगुवा बन चुके हैं। प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करने वाले दलालों की एक जमात बनी है। एक तरफ तो डाक्टरों की कमी है और, दूसरी तरफ सभी कुकर्मों के साथ प्राईवेट प्रैक्टिस का मायाजाल बना हुआ है। तो क्या कानूनी रूप से प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस के ऊपर रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती है? जो डाक्टर सरकारी नौकरी में रहे वे प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस न कर सकें इसको राष्ट्रीय सेवा का एक अंश बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं आग्रह करूंगा

कि इस सवाल पर आप विचार करें। एक तरफ बढ़ती हुई बेकारी है और दूसरी तरफ राष्ट्रीय सेवा के लिए युवकों की आवश्यकता है। प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस की जो इतनी बड़ी लूट चल रही है उसको बन्द करने के लिए यदि इसमें समावेश करें तो इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों को आप सही मानों में चरितार्थ कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक उम्र का सम्बन्ध है, 30 वर्ष की उम्र इसमें रखी गई है लेकिन अगर उसको बढ़ा कर 35 या 40 साल भी कर दें तो एक व्यक्ति के लिए गुंजाइश रह सकती है कि ज्यादा दिनों में भी चार वर्ष की अवधि को पूरा कर सके। मैं समझता हूं यह और भी बेहतर हो जाएगा।

एक बात मेरी समझ में भी नहीं आती है। यह जो कठिनाइयों के लिए किसी को मुक्त करने के लिए हाईकोर्ट के जज को रखते है तो उसमें उनकी क्या आवश्यकता है ? अगर यह मान लिया जाए कि हाई कोर्ट के जज ज्यादा निष्पक्ष रहते हैं तो हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट, सभी को हमने देख लिया है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। आम तौर पर इस सेवा के जैसे लोग है, अच्छे या बुरे, उसी का प्रतीक हाईकोर्ट भी है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी है। उससे न एक पैसा बेहतर है और न एक पैसा बदतर है। बल्कि इस मामले मे कुछ बदतर हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जहां कोई खास कानून का मामला नहीं है हाईकोर्ट के जज को देना अनावश्यक है।...(व्यवधान)...इन बातों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और मेरा आग्रह है कि जो चीजें मैंने उठाई हैं उनका समावेश यदि मन्त्री महोदय इस विधेयक मे कर दें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण-दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, डाक्टर्स और इन्जिनियर्स देश मे दुरूह स्थानों पर नहीं जाते हैं, इसके लिए प्रेम और सेवा का यहां पाठ पढ़ाया गया। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि डाक्टर और इन्जिनियर की बात जाने दीजिए, आई० ए० एस० भी दूरस्थ स्थानों पर नहीं जाना चाहते। ऐसी जगहों पर जैसे मणिपुर, हिमाचल वगैरह तथा शिक्षक नहीं जाना चाहते। बैंक कर्मचारी लद्दाख नहीं जाना चाहते। डाक्टर्स और इन्जिनियर्स भी नहीं जाना चाहते। जब तक समाज में व्हाइट कालर क्लास है और उनके ही बच्चे डाक्टर और इन्जिनियर बनेंगे तब तक गांवों में सेवा के लिए, दुरूह स्थानों से सेवा के लिए डाक्टर, इन्जिनियर और शिक्षक नहीं जा सकते हैं।

यह जो हार्डशिप कमेटी आपने बनायी वह सिर्फ इसलिए बनाई है ताकि उन लोगों में से कुछ अच्छे लोगों को छांट सकें जो सेवा की भावना रखते हैं। आज कल जिनकी आमदनी ज्यादा है, जो पब्लिक स्कूल मे पढ़ कर आते हैं अधिकतर उनके बच्चे डाक्टर्स और इन्जिनियर्स होकर जाते हैं, उनसे यह आशा नहीं कर सकते है कि वे गांवों से, लद्दाख में या आसाम में जायें। इसलिए यह बिल लाया गया। और यही ऐसा किया गया हो यह बात भी सही नहीं है। बर्मा मे भी डाक्टर लोग बाहर नहीं जाना चाहते थे। इसलिए वहां भी उनकी सेवाओं को आवश्यक कर दिया गया और अब उनको बाहर भेजा गया। इसलिए सरकार आज हमारे यहां भी आवश्यक सेवा के लिए यह बिल सदन मे लायी है। अब अगर बोर्डर पर सड़क बनानी है, बांध बनाना है और उसके लिए यदि सेवा की आवश्यकता है तो जरूर उस का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। इन सेवाओं के साथ-साथ हमे दूसरी सेवाओ के लिए भी इस प्रकार के विधेयक की जरूरत है। जब समाजवाद का निर्माण करना है तो यह व्हाइट कालर के नागरिकों के इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द कर दें और जनता की सेवा का व्रत पाठशाला के सामने होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मै इस बिल को लाने के लिए मन्त्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I am very happy that this Bill has received support from all the hon. members who spoke...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Not all the members.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I thought, all the members supported it. Mr. Daga's support, he said, should be assumed. That was my understanding of his speech.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

A few suggestions have been made and some of these suggestions are very useful once. I do not want to reiterate the objectives of the Bill which I have already spelt out. On the face of it, I can understand the feeling of surprise that, whereas on the one hand we have so many unemployed engineers and doctors, on the other hand we should require to bring forward a Bill of this nature in order to ensure that our national security, the essential national services or projects, do not suffer. As, I think, Mr. Chatterjee said, there is an anomaly in this. I think, we have to accept the fact that there are unemployed engineers and doctors, but they are not willing to go in for service in the army or, as has been mentioned, in far-off and difficult places, in rural areas, where perhaps the facilities and amenities of towns are not easily available. This is a fact that has to be taken note of. I personally think that, whether it is anomalous or not, actually this Bill will serve both the purposes of providing engineers and doctors for purposes of security and national development and also of relieving unemployment. I have taken note of the fact that most of the hon. Members who spoke referred to the need for giving preference or priority to the unemployed engineers and doctors in the matter of applying this Bill and calling up enlistments. I think that is a point that is well taken and, as a matter of fact, we do intend, while drawing up the Rules, to give priority and preference to the unemployed engineers and doctors. That would be logical in the situation. It would relieve the unemployment problem and it will also take care of the national needs. That is the proper and rational way of going about this problem and that is what we also propose to do.

There was some reference to the fact that the Primary Health Centres do not attract doctors and do not have the facilities and, therefore, conditions should be created under which willingly doctors would go to these areas. Now, this is in a sense a reasonable proposition. But, is it practical? Is it practical to think that overnight we will be able to bring the same facilities to all our rural areas that are available to our towns and cities? Is that a practical proposition? And, if it is not practical, then, shall we not provide these out-of-the-way places and rural areas with doctors and with necessary medical facilities until such time as we can create such conditions where doctors would like to go? I don't think that is a proposition which can be accepted. Therefore, it is necessary to have this kind of national service because we simply cannot afford not to extend to modern medical facilities to our rural areas. As I have mentioned in my statement, even to-day under this PHC Scheme, what is the ratio? The ratio is one doctor to a population of about 50,000 or one Primary Health Centre to a population of one lakh. What kind of a ratio is that if one considers the importance of improving the health of our people under modern conditions? This practical aspect one has to take into account.

The other point that was raised was as to why we have not specified various services in the definition of National Service itself. The reason is that we would like this to remain flexible. The conditions change and as conditions change, we have to see to it that whichever area of the nation requires the services of these specialised people should be able to procure their services. To day Nagaland may be in need of doctors and engineers. Tomorrow some other area may be in need of doctors and engineers. Similarly, to-day, it may be a question of dams. Tomorrow, it may be some other question and I think it is quite possible that in a couple of years' time we may not have this problem of unemployment of engineers on our hands on the scale on which it is to-day. So, it is a changing dynamic situation and in this dynamic situation it is very difficult to make out any exhaustive list and put it in the definition clause and that is the reason why we have not attempted to do that and we have kept it flexible so as to answer to the changing needs.

There was some reference to whether or not these people would be given travelling allowances when called for entistment. They will be given these travelling allowances and the Bill has provided for it.

There was some reference to the penalty clause. It is a panalty clause which is common in many other enactments. It says 'upto three years or upto Rs. 1000 or both'. It does not lay down the minimum. It lays down the maximum.

Then, my hon friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee made many useful suggestions. I would like to plead with him when he says

that the conditions may not be attractive in the rural areas. I would like to request him to consider this. Would he not like our young engineers and doctors to think not in terms of their own comforts, their own facilities and amenities, but also think in terms of the needs of the nation, the requirements of the rural areas, the requirements of development, and to take up the opportunity offered to them not as a compulsion, but welcome it as an opportunity to serve the country, to make acquaintance of the areas which they would not have otherwise seen, to see mother India in her natural habitat ? Would that not be something worth doing for its own sake ? Is not that the kind of spirit that we have to generate amongst our y ung doctors and engineers ? I think this Parliament at least must give a lead in these matters and instead of emphasising on the difficulties of the situation, it is a challenge of the nation that has to be faced, the requirements of the country, the needs of the country and our countrymen I think this gives an apportunity for young men to make their contribution to national development and national security.

He said that the post offered should correspond to the qualifications of doctors or engineers ; otherwise we cannot get the best out of them. I agree with him on that. But in any emergency it may not always be possible to be very meticulous in matching qualifications to the posts. But certainly the employing agencies who have to make regular payments to these doctors and engineers would like to get the best out of them and if that is possible while framing rules to make any provision, I shall have that examined.

On the question o emolument, he said, they should not get less than what they were getting in their previous employment. Now, the House knows very well that many people in private employment, engineers and doctors etc, may be getting very high salaries. I do not think it would be right to distort the entire salary structure of a national service effort by introducing salary scales to the point of discrimination between one person and another because, if that happens, the whole national service concept would evaporate. Can we have different salary and different grade to different persons doing the same job, simply because they want the same salary that they got in their previous jobs ? If the analogy is carried to absurdity, unemployed worker should not get anything at all...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is no analogy. Otherwise there will be a tendency to avoid. Human nature as it is.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is why I said, when carried to absurdity. The important point is, unemployed engineers and doctors should get the first chance ; if they come forward and get the first chance this problem will not arise. This can arise only when a situation or emergency arises in which we need much larger number of persons than are available. I had mentioned some figures earlier and from the figures you will see that on the live registers today there are sufficient number of doctors and engineers who are not necessarily seeking employment, because some of those people on the registers are already employed but they want to improve their chances and they want to better their prospects, and therefore they also get themselves registered. But keeping that apart, there are sufficiant numbers on the live registers to the able to meet what appear to be the national requirements.

My hon. friend and also some others made a point that when these engineers and doctors were reinstated they should not lose. He made a reference to sub clause 7(a) which says :

> "The occupation in which and the terms and conditions under which a qualified person may be reinstated after completion of the national service shall not be less favourable to him than those applicable to him, had his employment not been interrupted by reason of being called up for national service "

It is very clear from this that he should not lose.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But there is an ambiguity.

SHRI K. C. PANT : One has also to take into account 7(b), which says :

> "In determining the terms and conditions of reinstatement of the former employee, regard shall be had to the additional skill and experience acquired by such employee in the course of his employment in the national service."

[Shri K. C. Pant]

In other words, over and above what he would have got, had he remained in continuous employment, there is this additional factor that should be borne in mind in fixing the terms and conditions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is quite true that it might be so construed that he would get all the benefits. But would it not be better to make it clear that he would get the higher pay scales which he would have otherwise got if there had been promotion, or he would get the increase in allowances etc. which he would have got otherwise ? Nobody can be treated to have been nationally promoted after four years. But he should get the benefit of it. That is why I want to have that made clearer.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is my handicap in dealing with a lawer. I think purely as a layman that the phrase 'the terms aad conditions which would have been applicable to him, had his employment not been interrupted' is a very clear statement of intentions. But if there is any possiblity of improving that under the rules and regulations, I shall have that examined

Some mention was made about the desirability of providing some kind of employment to these professional people after either services were no longer required in the national service scheme. The intention is laudable. I would have been very happy if I could have given this assurance, But the House will realise that it is not possible to give some such assurance. This is not a compulsory employment scheme This is a national service scheme and it is in the nature of a national service, and after a certain period of time, after national service has been rendered, these persons go back to their old jobs or they go to new jobs. But when Shri Somnath Chatterjee says that Government should favourably consider their re-employment wherever it is possible in other departments and so on, I think that is a correct approach, and I think that these people who have put in three or four years of national service should be considered preferentially for re-employment in other departments, in somewhat a manner similar to what we have had for the ECOs. Some such approach could be made for these persons also. This would require examination, and I shall get it examined. But with the intention of the suggestion, I am certainly in agreement. The feasibility will have to be examined.

Shri M. C Daga's philosophical discourse does not require any comment. Particularly, when Shri Shashi Bhushan started discussing it—I think he has gone out now...

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Why this compulsory service ?

SHRI K C. PANT : Anyway, a point was raised that Shri M C. Daga did not support the Bill, but I think my impression is that he wanted it to be assumed that he was supporting the Bill

Shri Bhogendra Jha had raised these very points, to which I have already referred He has only raised one additional point that a High Court judge is not necessary in this committee I would have thought that a High Court judge would have been welcomed by him because it would ensure fairness and proper interpretation of the law. It will give a certain status to this Committee in dealing with employing agencies.

Shri Shashi Bhushan has welcomed and supported the measure. I do not think there are any other points to be answered.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about the provision for appeal ? How can there be appeal only on a question of law if it is a question of fact ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It will be a provision that will not be much used.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If the intention is to provide for appeal, it could be made an effective provision

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a quasi-judicial body presided over by a High Court Judge or a person who is qualified to be a High Court Judge. If we provide too facile a possiblity of appeal, the whole machinery may get clogged up. There has to be some safeguard against the kind of situation arising when a number of writ petitions are filed in High Courts. We do not want to make it too easy ; we also do not want to bar the way for an individual if he feels that his rights are not being legally protected. If we do not

provide a screening machanism, there may be thousands of cases going up in appeal and then it would be very difficult to work it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(*Definitions*)

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—*after* line 18, *insert*—

"(iii) is an architect or is of able body and has attained eighteen years of age." (1)

The Minister has just said that national service means service in the defence of India civil defence, or the efficient conduct of military operations etc. Then in (f) (ii) it is said :

"has obtained or has passed an examination which entitles him to obtain, a degree of a University or its equivalent qualification in any branch of engineering or technology or both."

It is applicable to engineers and doctors. Since it is national service, it should include all and I want it to be applicable to all. Therefore I have 'is of able body and has attained 18 years of age.' I want to make it applicable to architects and others. When the Bangladesh liberation was on, our architects helped in building bridges etc. It should therefore also apply to architects and others above 18 years of age.

SRI K. C. PANT : It is news to me that architects help in constructing bridges. The amendment is strangely worded. It says : is an architect or is of able body and has attained eighteen years of age'. The two things are unconnected. I can understand this saying that all able-bodied persons above 18 should be included. But to introduce architects here seems to be unnecessary. But you want everyone to be included. You want national conscription Architect is included in that, I do not know why this particular phraseology is used. I think that would be outside the scope and objectives of this Bill. This is not a national Conscription Bill This is only a National Service Bill with limited objectives.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you pressing your amendment ?

SHRI R. V. BADE : Yes.

M CHAIRMAN : I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clauses 3 to 7 were added to the Bill

Clause 8—(*Power of Central Government to require any employer to release qualified persons.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to clause 8. Mr. Bade, if you are going to speak on every amendment, that is your right and I cannot deny it, but then this Bill will not be passed today.

SHRI R. V. BADE : We have passed the two previous Bills without much discussion, within a few hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a half-hour discussion on sugar.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Justice should be done to the Bill, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to have the opinion of the House. It will take five to seven minutes more to finish this Bill. If the House agrees, I can continue with this Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes ; Mr. Bade may say a few words, on both his amendments

SHRI R. V. BADE : They can be taken up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No ; the House agreed to pass it today.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I move :

Page 4, line 29. *after* "sufficient" *insert*—

"and reasonable" (2)

Page 4, line 29, *after* "cause" *insert*—"or on medical ground." (3)

My amendment No 2 is to clause 8(5), which says, "If any employer fails without sufficient cause to comply" etc Here, I want to add "and reasonable" after the word "sufficient" If the emp'oyer fails to comply without sufficient and reasonable cause, then the punishment may be given This amendment should be considered by the Government.

My second amendment to this clause, namely, amendment No 3, seeks to add the words "or on medical ground" after the word "cause". I want that the hon. Minister should see that where there is sufficient cause as conceded by the courts, or on medical grounds, the employer fails to comply, he shall be punished. My amendment covers both legal and medical grounds. Therefore, I have moved these amendments in order to make it more clear ; or, the hon. Minister should give a promise that, with due consent, whether it is on medical ground or if there is sufficient and reasonable cause, action will be taken. This should be considered by the Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : "Sufficient" covers "reasonable." Therefore that is not necessary. Then, about his amendment—"or on medical ground", "if an employer, without sufficient and reasonable cause or on medical ground" would mean that if the employer is ill the employee does not go. That is the only construction you can put on this amendment. I do not think that is the intention of Mr. Bade. But that is the only construction that can be put. I think he himself will agree that is not what he means

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does the hon. Member press his amendments.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I do not want to press them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right ; they are withdrawn.

Amendments Nos 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 9 to 14. I shall put Clauses 9 to 14 to the vote. The question is :

"That Clauses 9 to 14 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill

Clause 15—*(Salary, wages, etc. and travelling allowances to be paid to persons enlisted for national Service.)*

MR CHAIRMAN : Clause 15. There is amendment No 4 by Shri Bade.

SHRI R V. BADE : I move :

Page 9, *after* line 28 *insert*—

"(6) If a qualified person is unemployed on the termination of his national service the Central Government shall give him suitable employment according to his qualification." (4)

I want to say a few words on this amendment.

A few minutes before, my friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee also pressed for the same

thing and the hon. Minister says that it will be considered at the time of framing the rules. I do not know why they should be so stingy, why they could not express in specific terms that he shall be given suitable employment. I do not know why they should be so greedy in not having this cleared in the clause itself.

18hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It will depend upon the number of jobs available and a number of other factors at that time. I am in sympathy with the sentiment behind this amendment. But as I explained earlier, I cannot give a guarantee that each and everyone shall be employed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendment No 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment N. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 38, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.03 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PROFITS OF SUGAR MILLS AND SHARE OF SUGARCANE SUPPLIERS THEREIN

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी 15 मई को माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने प्रश्न संख्या 832 के उत्तर में शुगर पालिसी के बारे मे कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं जिनके कारण यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि सदन के सामने उनका स्पष्टीकरण किया जाए। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में एक स्थान पर बताया मै उन्हीं के शब्दों को दोहराना चाहता हूं :

"might have been substantial profits."

उनका कहना है शकर मालिकों को लाभ पहुंचा है। हमारा कहना है कि बहुत ज्यादा लाभ पहुचा है और उसमे किसानों का भी भाग होना चाहिए। लेकिन किसानों को कितना भाग मिलना चाहिए इसके बारे में स्पष्ट निर्देश नहीं दिया। उनका भाग होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए इसके बारे में स्पष्ट नही कहा है। एक तरफ गन्ना उत्पादक को उचित मूल्य नही दूसरी तरफ चीनी के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे है। माननीय मत्री जी के उत्तर में एक दूसरी बात है जिससे निराशा पैदा हुई। वे कहते है :

'Canegrowers can get a higher price than the minimum fixed by the Government.

यह नहीं कहते कि उच्चतम लाभ से कुछ मिलना चाहिए। वे कहते है :

"By and large they are paying a higher price to the cane growers than the reserve price.

मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या शुगर मिलों ने इस प्रकार की कीमतें दी है ? आपने जो मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स की है उससे भी कम कीमतें कहीं-कहीं चीनी मीलों ने दी हैं। क्या उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत की मिलों ने समान रूप से गन्ना उत्पादकों को कीमतें दी हैं।

18.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair.*]

फिर आगे कहते हैं :

"We are considering the whole question now to make long term policy."

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

मैं जानना चाहता हू आखिर यह अन्डर कन्सिड्रेशन कब तक चलता रहेगा ? गन्ना उत्पादक आज सकट मे हैं। यह कन्सिड्रेशन कब समाप्त होगा और आप कोई फौरमूला तय कर पायेंगे कि नही। आप को मालूम है कि प्राइस लिंकिंग फोरमूला यहा पर था । उस फौरमूले का क्या हुआ ? माननीय किदवाई साहब के समय मे इस प्रकार का प्राइस लिंकिंग फौरमूला एडाप्ट किया गया। लेकिन वह क्यो डिसकन्टीन्यू किया गया, क्यो व्यवहार मे नही है, इसका कारण मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे ?

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहुगा जैसा कि हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है कि ग्रोवर्ज को उचित दाम नही मिल पा रहे है। ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 15वी रिपोर्ट के पेज 104 पर कहा गया है :

> "They feel that this matter has been pending for a long time and the question of formulation of a long range policy keeping in view the future internal demand of sugar and also our sugar export commitments, does not brooke any further delay. They also feel that the anomaly of fluctuations will not be solved unless the sugarcane growers get a remunerative price for the cane"

जब तक किसान को रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस नही देगे तब तक आप की पालिसी के अन्दर जो अस्थिरता है, जिसको आप तय नही कर पा रहे हैं, वह बनी रहेगी चाहे भले ही शुगरकेन इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठायें। साथ ही मै यह भी चाहूगा कि शुगरकेन इन्क्वायरी कमेटी कहा तक पहुची है और उसकी रिपोर्ट आपके पास आयी है या नही आयी है ? आखिर वह कमेटी क्या कर रही है ?

जैसा कि अखबार मे बताया गया है, यह "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" 1 नवम्बर का है, इसमे लिखा है कि :

> "The Union Government has constituted a high power sugar industry inquiry commission to go into the question of decline in sugar yields and recovery."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह आपकी रिकवरी क्यो घटी है। शूगर केन की पैदावार मे डिक्लाइन क्यो हुआ है ? और मन्त्री जी आपने हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई है आखिर उस कमेटी ने किस हद तक अपना कार्य पूरा किया है ? और अगर नहीं किया है, तो क्यो नही किया है, और आप उसके बारे मे क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?"

'इकोनामिक टाइम्स" ने जो अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर और अपने स्वतन्त्र विचारो के आधार पर, 20 अप्रैल, 1970 के एडीशन मे, उसमे लिखा है

> ". .. to keep stability in the sugar prices the Government should fix remunerative prices for the sugarcane grower to guard against the diversion of sugarcane to other crops There has been recently a decline in the total sugarcane area by 3 9 per cent The only solution is to encourage greater cultivation of sugarcane of improved varieties which are high yielding and disease resistant."

मै मन्त्री महोदय से इन उद्धरणो के आधार पर कहना चाहूगा, जैसा कि मैने कहा कि आखिर आपके प्राइस लिकिग फौरमूले के बारे मे क्या हुआ ? और माननीय जगजीवन राम जी जब कृषि मन्त्री थे उन्होने भी इस प्रकार की घोषणा की थी, जहा तक मुझे याद है, कि 10 रुपये मिनिमम प्रति क्विंटल किसान को गन्न का दाम मिलना चाहिए। आखिर यह 10 रु० वाली बात का क्या हुआ ? किसानो को ठीक मूल्य मिले इसके बारे मे आप क्या करने जा रहे है। एक तरफ चीनी मिल मालिको ने जो आप को बताया कि 180 रु० प्रति क्विंटल कौस्ट औफ प्रोडक्शन आती है, तो उनकी बात मानकर उस आधार पर चीनी की प्राइस फिक्स करते है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब किसान कहता है कि हमारे गन्ने का दाम प्रति क्विंटल इतना बैठता है तो उसकी बात आप नही मानते और जांच करने की बात कहते हैं। जैसा कि आप ने 15 तारीख के उत्तर में कहा है कि हम ऐक्चुअल शूगर रिकवरी सीजन का ड्यूरेशन, कौस्ट आफ स्टोर्स, सैलरी और वेजेज, इन सारी चीजो को देखकर कोई

पोलिसी फिक्स करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह पौलिसी प्रतिवर्ष तब तक होती है जब किसान अपना गन्ना मिल मालिकों को दे देता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में चीनी मिलों के लिए रिजर्व जोन्स सिस्टम समाप्त करना चाहिए।

यहां पर कहा गया कि मिल मालिकों ने करोड़ों रु० की तादाद में मुनाफा कमाया लेकिन उसका शेयर किसान को नही मिला। उत्तर भारत की मिले यदि किसान को 8 रु० 37 पैसे से लेकर 10 रु० तक देती है, महाराष्ट्र की मिलें 9, 10 और 11 रु० देती हैं, तो दक्षिण भारत की मिले केवल 8 रु० और पांडिचेरी जैसी मिल 7 रु० 37 पैसे पर ही अटक गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति क्यो है और मन्त्री महोदय ने उन मिलो की रिकवरी बढाने के बारे कौन से उपाय अपनाये ? महाराष्ट्र की मिलें 10 प्रतिशत से लेकर 11 या उससे ऊपर प्रतिशत की रिकवरी देती है। दूसरी मिलों मे रिकवरी कम क्यो है ?

सभापति महोदय : अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अभी तो मै केवल चार-पांच मिनट बोला हूं। मैंने इस वाद-विवाद को प्रारम्भ किया है। मुझको तो और समय मिलना चाहिए।

भारत मे 215 शुगर मिले है। उनमें से 110 कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में हैं। आखिर कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर की मिलें तो लाभ दे सकती हैं। वे क्यों नहीं देती हैं ? महाराष्ट्र की सब मिलें लाभ में चल रही हैं। महाराष्ट्र की मिलें 80 से 150 दिन काम करती हैं, जब कि मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान की मिलों का क्रूशिंग 60 से 100 दिनों तक का होता है। इससे अधिक दिन नहीं चलती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप की जो पालिसी है कि कभी कंट्रोल, कभी डिकंट्रोल और कभी सेमी कंट्रोल, इन सारे कंट्रोलों से गन्ना उत्पादक को लाभ नही मिलेगा। मंत्री महोदय कोई भी पालिसी निर्धारित करें, जैसा महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री महोदय ने कहा—मैं उनके वक्तव्य को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं—पालिसी ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिससे गन्ना उत्पादक को भी ठीक दाम मिले, वर्कर्स भी ठीक प्राप्त कर सकें और कंज्यूमर को भी लाभ मिले। उनका यह वक्तव्य टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में 10 अप्रैल को छपा था, जिसको मै उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

> "Industries in the co-operative sector, particularly the agriculture-produce processing ones like sugar factories, should change their attitude of looking to their own interests, Mr. Vasantrao Patil, Maharashtra's Minister for Irrigation and Power, said here today."

इसके बाद वह कहते हैं :

> "He said workers should get decent wages, consumers should get sugar at a reasonable price and cane-growers a due return."

केन ग्रोअर्स को ड्यू रिटर्न मिले। इसके बारे मे मंत्री महोदय ने कभी भी इस सदन को विश्वास में लेने की चेष्टा नही की। हवाई के अन्दर और आस्ट्रेलिया के अन्दर जहा शूगरकेन पर एकरेज ईल्ड का परसेंटेज भारत से कही ज्यादा है रिकवरी 13 प्रतिशत और 14 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक है। आपने ऐसी कोई भी परिस्थितिया पैदा नहीं कीं जिसके कारण हमारे यहा ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिकवरी हो और हम किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कीमत दे सके। हमारे यहां गन्ने के उत्पादन का प्रतिशत घट रहा है, लोग गन्ना उत्पादन छोड़कर दूसरी तरफ डाइवर्ट हो रहे है। गन्ने का उत्पादन घटे नही, इसके लिए मन्त्री महोदय कौन सी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं ? आप ने चौथी प्लैन में कहा है कि 47 लाख टन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य था, लेकिन वह 39 लाख टन के आस-पास भी नही रह पाया और 32 लाख टन रह गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन में गिरावट क्यों आई है ? फैक्ट्रीज के बारे में आपका अपना क्या रुख है। उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत में जो असमानता है उसको खत्म

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

करने के बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च की जो उपलब्धियां हैं उन के बारे में आप केन ग्रोअर्स को किस प्रकार लाभान्वित करने जा रहे हैं जिससे किसान ठीक दाम प्राप्त कर सके और उत्पादन बढ़ा सके, साथ साथ जो लाभ चीनी मिलों को होता है उसका लाभांश भी उनको मिल सके और हमारे यहां ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो सके जिससे केन ग्रोअर्स, उत्पादक और वर्कर्स को समान रूप से लाभप्रद स्थिति प्राप्त हो सके, इसके बारे में क्या आप कोई अपनी पालिसी घोषित करने वाले हैं जिससे गन्ना उत्पादक कम से कम 10 रु० प्रति क्विंटल दाम प्राप्त कर सके और चीनी मिल मालिक भी किसान को मुनाफे में भागीदार बना सकें।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेरसिंह) : सभापति महोदय, श्री पांडे ने कुछ प्रश्न उठाये है चीनी के बारे मे। एक तो यह प्रश्न उठाया कि किसान को ज्यादा कीमत दी जा सकती थी, कुछ जगह कुछ कीमत दी गई और कुछ और जगह कुछ और कीमत दी गई। ज्यादा कीमत देने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए था, वह क्यों नही किया गया ? एक यह प्रश्न उठाया गया। दूसरे उन्होंने यह कहा है कि जो मुनाफा हुआ है मिल मालिकों को उसमें से हिस्सा किसानों को भी मिले। तीसरे उन्होंने लांग टर्म पालिसी की बात की है और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उसका जिक्र किया है। शूगर इन्क्वायरी कमीशन के बारे मे भी और कोआपरेटिव शूगर मिल्ज के बारे में भी उन्होंने कई प्रश्न उठाए है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वैसे तो सरकार ने जो मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स की हैं, जिसको नोशनल प्राइस कहते हैं, सात रुपये सैंतीस पैसे की फी क्विंटल मुकर्रर की है। लेकिन हमने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है और इसके बारे में पहले भी हाउस में निवेदन किया जा चुका है कि हम इससे ज्यादा कीमत किसान को दिलवायेंगे। कारण यह है कि हमें मालूम था कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। अक्तूबर नवम्बर के महीने में ही कीमतें बढ़ने लगी थीं। तभी हमने कोशिश की कि किसानों को अगर ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिला तो आगे के लिए—इस साल तो कम पैदावार होगी ही—ज्यादा पैदावार हो, उसके लिए प्रोत्साहन किसान को मिलना चाहिए और जब उसको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा तभी वह गन्ना ज्यादा बोने के लिए उत्साहित हो सकेगा। इस वास्ते उसको ज्यादा कीमत हमने दिलवाई। सभी राज्य सरकारों को हमने कहा कि वे ज्यादा कीमत किसानों को दिलवायें और ज्यादा कीमतें दिलवाई भी गईं। एक आध जगह हमको कठिनाई इस बात में पड़ी। तमिलनाडु में हमने कोशिश की है कि वह भी आठ रुपये पचास पैसे फी क्विंटल कम से कम किसान को जरूर दे। आंध्र प्रदेश में तथा तमिलनाडु में हमें विशेष रूप से कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा है। तमिलनाडु सरकार को हमने फिर लिखा है। श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने अभी पिछले दिनों उनको पत्र लिखा है कि कम से कम साढ़े आठ रुपए दे। उनकी जो अपनी एसोसिएशन थी, मिल वालों की, उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन दिया था कि वे इतनी कीमत देंगे लेकिन उसके बाद पता नहीं क्या हुआ, वे मुकरने लगे और जब मुकरने लगे तब राज्य सरकार को फिर से लोगो ने पत्र लिखा है कि उनको तैयार किया जाना चाहिए और साढ़े आठ रुपए कम से कम जरूर दिलाए जाने चाहिएं।

इसी तरह से आंध्र प्रदेश में कठिनाई पैदा हुई थी। वहां भी थोड़ा पैसा दिया गया था। और साउथ इण्डियन मिल एसोसिएशन की जो आंध्र प्रदेश ब्रांच हैं उनके पास से एक दो दिन पहले हमें सूचना आई है जिसमें कहा गया है कि शूगर फैक्ट्रीज को कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में है उन्होंने फैसला किया है कि जितना मुनाफा उनको होगा उसमें हिस्सा वे किसानों को देंगे। वहां ज्यादा मुनाफे की गुंजाइश है। हमने मोटा हिसाब लगाया है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में—पूरी फिगर्ज नहीं आई हैं क्योंकि अभी भी कुछ मिलें चल रही हैं और जब तक वे चलती रहेंगी तब तक कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन का पूरा अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है—उनको अधिक मुनाफा होगा और

प्रदेशों की बनिस्बत और वे कीमत भी कम दे रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में साढ़े ग्यारह रुपये फी क्विंटल के करीब दे रहे हैं। यह फिगर प्राविजनल है। जब पूरा हिसाब किताब बन जाए तो शायद और भी ज्यादा दें, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है। लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश में अभी कम दिया है। आंध्र प्रदेश में आठ मिलें कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में हैं और एक सरकारी सैक्टर में है, निजाम मिल। उन्होंने फैसला किया है कि जितना मुनाफा होगा—जितना अभी दे रहे हैं—सात रुपये नब्बे पैसे और कहीं आठ रुपये, यह तो दे ही रहे हैं, लेकिन जो अतिरिक्त मुनाफा होगा उसमें से चालीस परसेंट वे किसानों को देंगे। इसके अलावा वहां ज्वायंट स्टाक कम्पनियों के सैक्टर में भी मिलें हैं। नौ में से छः मिलों ने लिखकर भेजा है कि वे भी साढ़े आठ रुपये कम से कम जरूर देंगे। इससे ज्यादा भी अगर दे सकें बाद में अपना प्राफिट एण्ड लास एकाउन्ट को देखकर, तो वह भी देने की सोच सकते हैं। एक जो मिल है उसने यह लिखकर भेजा है कि जितना उनको रिबेट मिला है एक्साइस ड्यूटी में उस पर जो अस्सी परसेंट से ज्यादा शूगर उन्होंने पैदा की है, वह सारा केन ग्रोअर्स को मिलेगा और उसको मिल अपने पास नहीं रखेगी। उसको मुनाफा ज्यादा होगा और उसका भी हिसाब लगाया जाएगा। वे शायद पन्द्रह रुपये टन के करीब और दे पायें। 85 रुपए टन कीमत अभी दी है और पन्द्रह रुपये टन और हो सकता है और इस तरह से यह सौ रुपए टन हो जाएगा। वह दस रुपये क्विंटल के करीब वे पाएंगी, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है। इस तरह से हमने कोशिश की है सभी प्रदेशों के साथ मिल कर ताकि जहां कम दिया है वहां ज्यादा दें मिल वाले और उनको जो मुनाफा हुआ है उसका हिस्सा काश्तकार को भी मिलना चाहिए ताकि किसान आइन्दा भी प्रोत्साहित हों और ज्यादा जमीन में गन्ने की काश्त करें।

जहां तक रिकवरी बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है, हम उसके लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। लखनऊ के हमारे रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट ने ऐसे बीज तैयार किए हैं, जो कि हीट-रेसिस्टेंट हों। हम उन बीजों का परीक्षण कर रहे है। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि इनपुट्स का प्रबन्ध किया जाए और किसानों को क्रेडिट्स मिलें। इन इनपुट्स, अच्छे बीजों और क्रेडिट्स का प्रबन्ध करने से ज्यादा रिकवरी हो सकेगी और एक एकड़ के पीछे ज्यादा पैदावार हो भी सकेगी। पिछले दिनों हमारे जायंट सेक्रेटरी, श्री पसरीचा, की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बैठी थी। उत्तर भारत में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में, गन्ने की पैदावार फी-एकड़ भी कम हुई है और रिकवरी भी नहीं बढ़ सकी है। वहां पर रिकवरी और पैदावार को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में उस कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। हम उन पर विचार कर रहे है और हम विचार के बाद उनको कार्यान्वित करेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत के बीच अन्तर की बात कही है। यह ठीक है कि इस साल उत्तर भारत में कीमतें ज्यादा दी गई हैं। सीजन छोटा रहा है। इसलिए यहां मिलों को मुनाफा नहीं हुआ है। किसी-किसी जगह हुआ है, किसी जगह बहुत कम हुआ है और शायद किसी जगह बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ है। दक्षिण भारत में अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा मुनाफा हुआ है। इसलिए, जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, हमने उनसे कहा है कि जब उनको मुनाफा ज्यादा हुआ है, तो किसान को उसमें हिस्सेदार बनाना चाहिए और उनको ज्यादा कीमत देनी चाहिए।

आगे के लिए पालिसी बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। सरकार जल्दी अगले साल के लिए मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स करने की कोशिश करेगी। जहां तक लांग-टर्म पालिसी का प्रश्न है, वह केवल इस मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है। उसमें प्लानिंग कमीशन, फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री और अन्य मन्त्रालय में आते हैं। हम सब के साथ विचार-विनिमय कर रहे हैं। इस बारे में कल एक मिटिंग हो रही है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हम सब मंत्रालयों के साथ मिल कर सब बातों पर विचार करके एक लांग-टर्म पालिसी बना सकें।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है कि किसान को कम से कम दस रुपए प्रति क्विंटल मिले। श्री जगजीवन राम ने यह एशोरेंस दिया था। आखिर दस रुपये प्रति क्विंटल देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : ऐसा कोई एशोरेंस श्री जगजीवन राम ने दिया हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सब बातों पर विचार हो रहा है। यह फैसला करना केवल इस मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है। इसमें और मन्त्रालय भी आते हैं। उन सब से विचार-विनिमय करके लांग-टर्म पालिसी बनाई जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are four more hon. members who have to ask questions. We have not got enough time I would, therefore, request that the hon. members may be precise in asking their questions, because the Minister has also to reply.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) . Today is the first day on which the unfortunate Private members have been able to get an half-an-hour discussion on the floor of the House, and if you want us to be brief, I do not think we can do it ; still we shall do our best.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How long would you like the House to sit ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : As long as it is necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not asking you only ; I am asking the other members also. Anyway, you may now ask your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sugar in this country has been made to taste bitter because Government on the one hand have ensured that the tycoons were allowed to plunder the sugarcane growers and on the other hand they were allowed to plunder the consumers. The other day I asked the hon. Minister to give us the minimum and the maximum cost of production of sugar. I do not have the slightest doubt that he and his colleague sitting near him were fully equipped with the reply, but in order to protect the interests of the big tycoons, he was not willing to give it. If cost of production of sugar is between 10 and 12 annas, the factory rate, in certain regions and the consumer is made to pay Rs. 3, what does it show ? That means the State machinery is hand in glove with these tycoons. I want to ask. In 1970 you had constituted a Sugar Inquiry Committee. What is their report ? If they have not submitted the report, what is the reason ? We want to know this

At the same time, I want to ask, you make a clean breat before the House as to how much money you collected from the tycoons during the last Elections, The rumour is that they have contributed to the extent of Rs. 20 crores to the ruling Party for which they have been given protection to plunder and loot .. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SHER SINGH : I strongly repudiate the suggestion of the hon. Member that somebody has taken Rs 20 crores from the tycoons It is absolutely wrong. I strongly repudiate it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are bold enough in this House.. (*Interruption*) You cannot take us for a ride.

PROF. SHER SINGH : As far as the question of minimum and maximum cost of production, that day also it was raised and I submitted that for calculating the minimum and maximum cost of production factorywise, we require so many things to be known. That information is not available with us because some factories are still working.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Maximum and minimum. I seek your protection, Madam Chairman. I have said minimum and maximum, If he has not got about a particular region, let him give about other regions.

PROF. SHER SINGH : It at all I can attempt, I can only give the approximate figure. I cannot give the exact minimum and maximum cost of production because some factories are still working. Unless we know the length of the season for which they have been working and the price they have paid to the sugar cane

growers, unless all these things are known, we cannot work out the maximum and minimum cost of production. But still we can give the approximate figures...(*Interruptions*) That you are not interested ?...(*Interruptions*) I can only give the rough figure because 12 factories are still working. In Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry some mills are still working. You want Statewise ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Whatever it is, whatever wise it is.

PROF. SHER SINGH : For example, I can say about the Andhra and we have calculated and according to that the cost of production ranges between Rs. 120.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think you are taking a long time. You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have not answered my question. He was saying Rs. 120. What is the minimum ? Is that the minimum ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I suggest, let him lay it on the Table so that everybody may know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He cannot do it. Why is it that this information we were seeking for the last one month and the Government has been trying to escape ? Today, we see that the Chair is trying to see that the Government is not pressed to give this information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everybody will know if it is laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him read it out. He must give this if you want our co-operation, what is the minimum and maximum cost of production,

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you have got it, please do it quickly.

PROF. SHER SINGH : In Punjab, it ranges on the basis of actual cane price paid, from Rs. 152.75 to Rs. 198.89. These are approximate figures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the national lowest ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : The lowest is Andhra Pradesh. There, the factories are still working. It is about Rs. 120 and the maximum is about Rs. 150.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What happened to the finding of the Sugar Inquiry Committee ? I am within my rights to ask this question. I have put two questions. One he has replied with great difficulty. The other one he has yet to reply. You have scuttled it because you wanted to help tycoons. You are hand in glove with the tycoons. The Chair is also not helping us....

PROF. SHER SINGH : You are in the habit of saying so. Nobody can change your habit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Nobody can change your habit of getting money from the tycoons.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत शुगर रिकवरी के आधार पर दी जाती है। मिलें जो शुगर-रिकवरी निकालती है, क्या सरकार उसको अपने कंट्रोल में रखना चाहती है, या मिल-मालिक जो शुगर-रिकवरी बतलाते है, क्या सरकार उस पर ही निर्भर करना चाहती है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो हाई-पावर्ड शुगर एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनी है, उसकी वजह से मिल-मालिकों के अन्दर घबराहट है कि कहीं शुगर फैक्ट्रीज को मौडर्नाइज करने के लिए वे उस पर ज्यादा तवज्जह देने के लिए पैसा खर्च नहीं कर रही है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जितनी गन्ना मिलें हैं, उनसे जो दाम गन्ना मिलों को मिलता है, वह किसानों की जो कास्ट-आफ-प्रोडक्शन है, उससे भी कम है ? क्या सरकार इन मिल मालिकों के दरवाजे पर जाकर आजू-विनती कर के किसानों को सही कीमत दिलवाने की बात सोचती है, जब सरकार के पास अधिकार है तो क्यों शुगरकेन की कीमत स्वयं तय नहीं करती ताकि किसानों को गन्ने की अच्छी कीमत मिल सके ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : शूगरकेन उत्पादन करने वाले काश्तकारों का गन्ने का करोड़ों रुपया मिल-मालिकों की तरफ बाकी है, वह रुपया दिलाया जाएगा या नही दिलाया जाएगा तथा उसकी व्यवस्था क्या होगी ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—दिसम्बर के महीने में हिन्दुस्तान में शुगर की कमी हो जाएगी और चीनी खाने वाले लोगों को, कन्ज्यूमर्स को चीनी नही मिलेगी, क्योंकि उत्पादन कम हुआ है, क्या इसके लिए सरकार को दोषी ठहराया जा सकता है या कौन दोषी है, क्योंकि काश्तकार को उत्पादन की सही कीमत नहीं मिली, इसी वजह से 42 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ, जो बहुत कम है ? सरकार की लांग-टर्म पालिसी निश्चित न होने के कारण शुगर के मामले में सरकार अनुत्तीर्ण रही, इस लिए हम चाहते हैं कि कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित की जाए और उत्पादको का जो रुपया बकाया है, वह दिलाया जाए, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा रही है ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उत्तर भारत की मिलें घाटे मे हैं और दक्षिण भारत की मिलें मुनाफे मे हैं। इसके पहले स्थिति यह थी कि दक्षिण भारत की मिलें घाटे मे थीं और उत्तर भारत की मिलें मुनाफे में थी। उस समय दक्षिण भारत की मिलों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी का कन्सेशन दिया गया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस समय उत्तर भारत की मिलों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी मे कंसेशन देने की बात सोच रहे है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—यह देखते हुए कि चीनी का उत्पादन इस साल घट गया है क्या सरकार कुछ बफर स्टाक बनाने के प्रयत्न मे है ताकि कन्ज्यूमर को कम मूल्य पर शुगर मिल सके ? शुगर इन्कवायरी कमेटी की नियुक्ति की गई थी, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने ऐसा माना है तो उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आने की आशा है ? यदि आ गई है तो उसको लागू क्यों नहीं किया गया है ? सरकार जो शुगर के बारे में एडहाक पालिसी एनाउन्स करती है वह बहुत देर में करती है। उसके कारण भी मिलों को और केन ग्रोवर्स को परेशानी होती है। इसलिए लांग-टर्म पालिसी जिसका एनाउन्समेंट आप करते आ रहे हैं उसको तुरन्त आप क्यों नही एनाउन्स करते है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मिश्र जी ने दो तीन प्रश्न किए। एक तो रिकवरी के बारे मे कि उसकी जांच कैसे की जाती हैं कि कितनी रिकवरी शूगर की हुई। उसके लिए वहां पर एक्साइज इन्सपेक्टर्स रहते हैं वे ड्यूटी लगाते हैं कुल देखकर कि कितना शुगरकेन आया और कितनी शुगर बनी, उसका सारा हिसाब लगाकर···

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वहा पर केमिस्ट रहते है रिकवरी निकालने के लिए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या वहा पर किसी को बहाल करना चाहती है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : बीच-बीच मे हम इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करते है कि कितनी रिकवरी चल रही है।···

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैने कहा कि केमिस्ट रिकवरी निकालते है तो वहां पर अपना कोई आदमी बहाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं—इसका जवाब दीजिए।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : रिकवरी के बारे मे सारी जानकारी हम प्राप्त करते रहते हैं कि कितनी रिकवरी चल रही है, कितनी हुई है। इस संबंध मे हम और ज्यादा डिटेल्स में जानने की कोशिश करेंगे ···(व्यवधान)···

दूसरी बात शूगरकेन प्राइस के बारे में है। इस बार विशेष रूप से बिहार में इसके बारे में आप शिकायत नही कर सकते क्योंकि वहां पर केन-ग्रोवेर्स को ठीक कीमत मिली है, 8 रुपए से साढ़े 9 रुपए तक, एवरेज कीमत रु० 8.90 किसानों को वहां पर मिली जबकि रिकवरी भी थोड़ी थी और सीजन भी छोटा था।···(व्यवधान)···

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या आप हाई पावर कमेटी बनाकर जांच करवा रहे हैं क्योंकि वहां मिल मालिक समझते है कि सरकार मिलों को

नेशनलाइज कर लेगी इसलिए वे पैसा नहीं लगा रहे हैं और इसलिए आपकी रिकवरी भी कम हो गई और केन ग्रोवर्स को घाटा भी हो गया।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इसका फैसला आप करेंगे कि कब करना है और कैसे करना है। अभी इसका फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

डागा जी ने एरियर्स के बारे में कहा। एरियर्स के सम्बन्ध में पिछले साल के एरियर्स अब बहुत कम रह गए हैं। पिछले साल करीब-करीब एक करोड़ 54 लाख के एरियर्स थे लेकिन इस साल जो एरियर्स हैं 15 अप्रैल तक, उसके बाद की फिगर्स हम इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं, अभी वह आई नहीं है, उसमें कुछ तो एरियर्स ऐसे हैं जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र में उन्होंने फैसला किया है कि कुछ तो प्राविजनल दे देते हैं और अन्त में फैसला करेंगे। तो इस बार एरियर्स बहुत कम हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश जहां पर एरियर्स बहुत ज्यादा होते थे इस साल शायद दो परसेंट के करीब एरियर्स हैं। ···(व्यवधान)···हमने इस बार ऐसा फैसला किया कि रिजर्व बैंक को सब कोई मिल लोन के लिए एप्लाई करती है तो उसको बताना पड़ता है कि उसको कितना एरियर देना है। इस प्रकार हमने जो व्यवस्था की है उसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव रहा है।

शूगर के सम्बन्ध में जैसा डागा जी ने कहा, यह बात ठीक है कि शूगर की पैदावार कम है लेकिन ऐसा कोई खतरा नहीं है कि शूगर खत्म हो जाएगी। हम हर महीने हिसाब लगाकर शूगर रिलीज करते हैं। सवा तीन लाख टन का हर महीने रिलीज कोटा है तो उसका सब हिसाब है ताकि पहली अक्तूबर तक हम उसको पहुंचायें।

शर्मा जी ने बफर स्टाक के बारे में कहा। लेकिन जब हमारे यहां ज्यादा पैदावार होगी तभी हम स्टाक की बात कर सकते हैं।

18.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 23, 1972/Jyaistha 2, 1894 (Saka).

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